

Second Series, Vol. XXIV, No. 24  
18th December, 1958 (Thursday)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



*(Vol. XXIV Contains nos. 21 to 26)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

₹2 R.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)



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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member



# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, 18th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up questions. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla—absent. Shri D. C. Sharma—absent; Shri Ram Krishan—absent, Shri Morarka—absent; Shri Mohan Swarup—absent; Shri Bibhuti Mishra—absent; Shri U. C. Patnaik

Shri U. C. Patnaik: 1138

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest to hon Members, if I call the first name and that hon. Member is not here, any other hon. Member, whose name appears on the question may get up. There is no meaning in spending away so much time calling one after another.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That may be difficult. The fourth Member may stand up. The second Member may be there. The House may not know that he is there.

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter. By accident, I have put one name.

An Hon. Member: Whoever is active may ask

## Progress of Steel Plants

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\*1138 { Shri U. C. Patnaik:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Morarka:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the 298 (A) LSD.—1.

5914

reply given to Starred Question No. 1016 on the 8th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the construction of the three steel plants, plant-wise; and

(b) the quantity of steel that is expected to be produced by them during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 93.]

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that there will be 670 Engineers and 6300 skilled technical personnel for each of these steel plants to be trained. May I know how many have been so far trained and how many will be prepared take up work as soon as the work starts?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): So far as the first stage of the commissioning of the blast furnace complex is concerned, arrangements have already been made both with regard to the supervisory staff as well as the operators. A fairly large number out of them have already been trained both inside the country and abroad. Engineers and operators. In the initial stages we will have to depend on a certain number of foreign technicians also

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I wanted to know why there is delay in Rourkela as compared with Bhilai.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that would be a very fair assessment from the statement that I have placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Tangamani:** In the statement we find that physical erection will be completed by the end of December, 1958 so far as Rourkela and Bhilai are concerned. May we know any approximate date by which physical erection for the Durgapur plant will be completed?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No, Sir I could not give a firm date with regard to that. As the House is aware, the work of erection in Durgapur started much later.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** For the erection of the 150,000 kw Thermal plant at Durgapur, may I know from which country we are getting plant and machinery?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** So far as Durgapur is concerned, there is an agreement with a consortium of British firms. A 15,000 kw power plant is part of the contract as a whole.

**Shri Hem Barua:** This is a fact that Rourkela, compared with Bhilai though it was started earlier, is suffering delay. Is it a fact that there is lack of co-ordination between the German directorate and the contractors at Rourkela?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It will not be fair to compare really the two projects and their progress because I think both of them are working at a very high speed and the tempo of both is equally good. There were some difficulties in Rourkela and this was partly due to the fact that the number of suppliers was large. That measure of co-ordination between the different suppliers in the initial stages was not there. As time passed on, there is greater co-ordination, and I think now the work in Rourkela is equally good.

**Shri Kasliwal:** May I know whether the progress in the fourth steel plant is according to schedule?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** There is no schedule yet for the fourth steel plant.

**Shri P. C. Bose:** May I know whether housing accommodation for the working population of these plants is also being constructed along with the plants themselves?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Yes, Sir. The townships are coming up fast.

**Shri Vajpayee:** Can the hon. Minister give us an idea as to when the services of the foreign experts will be dispensed with altogether?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is very difficult to say. I think we will have to depend for a number of years on foreign technicians. To cite by way of illustration the case of Tatas and Indian Iron, even now after several years, there are quite a few foreign technicians working there.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether, when all the steel plants have gone into production, India will be self-sufficient in steel? If not, by how much it will be lacking?

**Some Hon. Members:** Demands go up.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Some of the hon. Members have replied that our demand itself may increase. But, it is hoped that if we take into consideration the demand as it is likely to develop by the time that these steel plants will go into full production, this production will be enough to meet the requirements. Demand will increase and we will have to put up more steel plants.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** May we know whether the Government has assured itself of marketing all the steel of the three steel plants that will come into production at the end of the Second Plan as well as the steel plants in the private sector when they go into full production?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I do not anticipate any great difficulty about marketing.

**Shri Morarka:** It is mentioned in the statement that the broad objective

of producing steel in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, before the end of the Second Plan would be realised. May I know whether the target as laid down in the Second Plan for production of steel in these three plants would be realised?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** The target will be realised. Actual production will depend, as I said some days ago on the floor of the House, upon a number of other things.

#### Decentralisation of Work

\*1139. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what decentralisation of work has been given effect to in the Ministry during the year 1958-59,

(b) whether any scheme to that effect is under consideration, and

(c) at what stage such scheme rests?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) to (c) Various measures for decentralisation of work have been under consideration. Some of them, e.g., permitting Services Headquarters to correspond with civil Ministries/Departments on technical and other matters which do not involve policy, and also to refer certain types of cases direct to the Ministry of Finance (Defence) have been finalised and instructions issued. Proposals regarding delegation of enhanced financial powers to Services Headquarters and Lower Formations are under consideration. In addition, the Estimates Committee have also made certain recommendations which are under examination.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know how many new posts have been created and how many existing posts have been up-graded to the rank of Brigadiers and upwards and whether that has anything to do with decentralisation?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I would like to have separate notice of it. The question relates to decentralisation. As to how many new posts have been created, he may put a separate question.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** If posts are created, whether that involves delegation of power or not; that has a direct bearing on decentralisation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Apart from the question of new posts, whether the establishment or bringing into existence of these new posts has been responsible for decentralisation?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** No, Sir. I do not know what new posts he is referring to. Apart from that, this delegation has nothing to do with the creation of new posts.

**Mr. Speaker:** The other day it was said that a number of Brigadiers and others were appointed.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** That is a separate question. If notice is given, I shall certainly furnish all the information on that point.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is such an important matter. A number of Lieut. Generals and Brigadiers posts have been created. If they have no relation whatsoever to decentralisation, what is the justification for them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Again and again, the hon. Member is repeating the same question. The same answer will be repeated.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know what other justification is there for the creation of these new posts and the up-grading of posts?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no. That does not arise out of this question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister just now said that decentralisation will also mean the giving of financial powers. May I know whether more financial powers will be given to the



Superintendents of Ordnance factories in the matter of production and procuring of orders?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** Certainly lower formations will include ordnance factories also. The whole question is under consideration whether we should not increase their purchasing powers and so on.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether recently a conference was held at Delhi to consider a centralisation scheme, and if so, whether a central production control unit is likely to be established in Calcutta to centralise production and guide all the production units in the lower formation?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** May I submit that this question is on a completely different subject. Here it is about delegation of powers to various subordinate units, financial and otherwise. He is referring to some central committee here to direct production. I would require separate notice of that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that various measures are under consideration for the decentralisation of the defence administration. May I know whether the council system as it obtains in the U.K. is also under consideration by the Government?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I do not know whether my hon. friend is referring to the committees at the Centre.

**Shri Hem Barua:** There are three councils for the three departments there.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** Even now we have an Army Committee, a Navy Committee and so on, to aid the Defence Minister. Even now we have them. Of course, there are differences in functions and powers between these committees and those in the United Kingdom.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know whether there is any proposal to create

a new Army command consisting of UP and Bihar?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** I do not know how it arises.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Enough has been asked.

#### Youth Hostels

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\*1143 { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**  
          **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) how many projects of construction of youth hostels have been taken up by Government directly since the inception of the scheme, and

(b) whether these hostels are to be under the direct management of Government or are to be run on contract basis?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) No youth hostel has been constructed by the Government of India but a building has been purchased at Dalhousie for converting it into a Youth Hostel.

(b) There is no hostel at present under the direct management of the Government of India and the agency to run the hostel at Dalhousie will be decided after the building is renovated.

**Shri R. C. Majhi:** May I know whether any grant has been given to the State Governments?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** Yes, Sir. Grants have been given to several State Governments.

**Shri R. C. Majhi:** What is the amount?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** A grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned during 1957-58 to Bihar Government for the construction of two youth hostels and a grant of Rs. 45,000 was given to the West Bengal Government for the



construction of three youth hostels. These are some of the grants which we have given.

**श्री जे. मु. तारिक :** क्या बजारे तालीम को यह इल्म है कि बहुत से पहाड़ी मुकामात पर डिफेंस के खानी मकानात पड़े हुए हैं और इस सिलसिले में महकमा तालीम ने उन खाली मकानात को यूथ होस्टल्स में तब्दील करने के लिये कोई इकदामात किये हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि रियासत जम्मू और काश्मीर में कितने यूथ होस्टल हैं और उनके लिये कितनी इमदाद दी गई है ?

**श्री का. ल. श्रीवास्ती :** मैं बड़े भदब के साथ भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एक यूथ होस्टल एरोरिगेशन है जिस को सरकार सहायता देती है, भदब देती है और वह करीब ११५ यूथ होस्टल चला रही है । इसके अलावा स्टेंट गवर्नमेंट्स को बराबर हम लिखते रहते हैं और महसूस कर रहे हैं कि जितने भी मकान मिल सकें खाम और पर पहाड़ों पर उनको यूथ होस्टल के लिये काम में लाया जाए और स्टेंट गवर्नमेंट्स की हम इसमें मदद करेंगे ।

**Shri A. M. Tariq:** My question was regarding the vacant houses which belong to the Ministry of Defence. May I know whether the Ministry of Education has approached the Ministry of Defence for these houses which are lying vacant in hills?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** This is rather a very general question. If the hon Member would give me notice, I will find out.

**Shri Ranga:** Are these hostels permanent, pucca buildings or only temporary things, because we are told the Bihar Government, for instance,

was given only a grant of Rs. 10,000? Evidently they are expected to add another Rs. 10,000. With Rs. 20,000 are they expected to put up a hostel with pucca buildings? For what purpose is it given?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** Recently we have increased the ceiling also, and we have said we will give a maximum of Rs. 40,000 to the State Governments. Sometimes, there is a building in existence, they have to renovate it and make it into a youth hostel. Normally, of course, in Rs. 20,000 it is not possible to construct a new hostel, but it is the responsibility of the State Government. They said they had certain schemes in view, and they asked for that grant, and that was sanctioned.

**Shri Ranga:** This reveals a very unsatisfactory state of things. Are we to understand that the Union Government does not take any responsibility to scrutinise these plans sent here, and only leave it to the discretion of the State Government as to how to use the sum of Rs. 10,000 given to them? What is the idea, what is the plan?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** The Central Government takes full responsibility for the grants given, and I would like to inform the hon. Member that whenever a proposal comes from the State Government, it is fully scrutinised, and grants are given on that basis.

I have said that proposals came from the West Bengal and Bihar Governments, and after proper scrutiny grants were made. If the hon. Member wants to know about a particular hostel, how they were able to utilise the Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 etc., then, he will have to give me notice about it. I have detailed information about each and every hostel that has been constructed.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** Is the Government aware that quite a number of huge barracks occupied by soldiers of the R.A.F. in Nani Tal, Shillong and

Darjeeling have been lying vacant for years and years and that they could have been very conveniently transformed into youth hostels? May I know what action the Education Ministry has taken in respect of these Defence Ministry buildings?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have answered that question.

श्री भक्त बर्मान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो यूथ होस्टल्स की योजना बनाई जा रही है इसमें यूथ की क्या परिभाषा है क्योंकि बहुत से बड़े लोग भी जवान होना चाहते हैं ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : जिस में जवानी हो वह जवान है ।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the total number of youth hostels the Government proposes to open during the Second Five Year Plan, and how they are allocated to each State?

Mr. Speaker: That will be too large a question. The total number may be given if he has got.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will need notice to answer that question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kodiyan. He is the youngest of the youth here!

Shri Kodiyan: Apart from the financial assistance given to the State Governments for running these hostels, I understand that the Education Ministry is giving financial assistance to the Youth Hostels' Association of India. May I know the total amount so far given to the Youth Hostels' Association of India, and may I also know whether there is any machinery set up by the Government to see that the amount granted is properly spent by the Association?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have been giving grants since 1953-54. The figures are as follows:

1953-54—Rs. 4,620.

1954-55—Rs. 8,000.

1955-56—Rs. 10,000.

1956-57—Rs. 10,000.

1957-58—Rs. 15,000.

1958-59—Rs. 15,000.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: About this Rs. 10,000 why should we be worried? We spend a thousand crores a year.

केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधीय जड़ी-बूटी संगठन

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११४४. { श्री भक्त बर्मान :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्री मूलन सिंह :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न सख्या ३८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधीय जड़ी-बूटी संगठन की स्थापना में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस योजना पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उप रंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) सी० एस० आई० आर० की गवर्निंग बोर्ड की बैठक जो कि १५ अक्टूबर १९५८ को हुई थी उसने केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधीय जड़ी-बूटी संगठन की स्थापना की मंजूरी दे दी है । इस संगठन के काम-काज के प्रबन्ध के लिये जिम्मेवार ११ सदस्यों की एक कार्यकारी परिषद् बना ली गई है । अगली कार्यवाही करने के लिये जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा परिषद् की बैठक होगी ।



(ख) अभी संगठन बन रहा है ।  
इस पर अभी तक कोई खर्च नहीं हुआ ।

An hon. Member: Also in English

Mr. Speaker: Yes

Dr. M. M. Das: (a) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held on 15th October, 1958, approved of the establishment of the Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation. An Executive Council consisting of 11 members has been constituted. The Executive Council will meet as soon as possible to take all further necessary action in the matter.

(b) The Organisation is in the process of being set up. No expenditure has been incurred so far.

श्री भक्त वरदान : चूँकि यह विषय हमारे देश के लिये बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है । अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The matter is, no doubt, of great importance to our country. But I may inform hon. Members that some of the State Governments as well as different Ministries of this Government are working upon it, and this organisation has been set up mainly to integrate and co-ordinate the activities of the different organisations set up by the State Governments as well as by the Central Government.

श्री भक्त वरदान : इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कितन रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है और क्या यह प्राप्ति की जाती है कि इस आर्थिक वर्ष में कितना खर्च किया जा सकेगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das: If the hon. Member wants to know what the other organisations are, I may tell him that under the Ministry of Health, the All India Council for Medical Research.....

श्री भक्त वरदान : भारतीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का नहीं समझा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सस्था को चलाने के लिये कितन रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है और क्या यह प्राप्ति की जाती है कि इस आर्थिक वर्ष में वह खर्च भी हो सकेगा या नहीं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: For the remaining Plan period, that is, for the next two years, the total amount that will be spent, tentatively, of course is Rs 7 lakhs.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Medicinal plants are of the utmost importance to the medical profession. May I know whether this organisation that has been set up includes a representative of the Indian Council of Medical Research, and whether in the functioning of the organisation, full help has been taken from all those organisations that have been working on this subject?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, all the organisations that are working at present in this line have been represented in the executive council of this body.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister has not answered about the Indian Council of Medical Research. What is the representation of that body on this new organisation?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Indian Council of Medical Research has got one member in the eleven-member executive council of this body.

श्री भक्त वरदान : पिछली बार इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि इस सस्था का प्रधान कार्यालय अभी तक निर्दिष्ट नहीं हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह निश्चय हो चुका है कि इस का प्रधान कार्यालय कहाँ रखा जायेगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das: At present, the headquarters is situated in Lucknow in the Central Drug Research Institute, but as the organisation will gradually

develop, the headquarters will be transferred to Delhi.

**Shri Ranga:** Everything to Delhi?

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** The Russian team that did a reconnaissance of the hilly areas especially, where these medicinal plants grow in abundance, was of the view that they were of great value in regard to this particular organisation.

May I know whether that team submitted also a plan to grow these herbs elsewhere, that is, in places other than their natural habitat, and if so, what those areas are?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I want notice.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ११ आदमियों की कमेटी बनाई गई है, उस में यूनानी, ऐरोरैयिक, होमियोपैथिक और आयुर्वेद के जानकारों के भी प्रतिनिधि हैं ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** There are many indigenous plants which are being used in all the different systems. Some of our Ayurvedic plants are being used in allopathic medicine also. We are attaching importance to the medicinal value of the plant, but we are not going according to the system of medicine. Any plant that has got some medicinal value will come into the picture.

**श्री भक्त बर्मान :** इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया जिस का श्री विभूति मिश्र के साथ मैं भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में आयुर्वेद प्रणाली के प्रतिनिधियों को भी, जिन की जानकारी मेडिसिनल प्लैन्ट्स के बारे में बहुत बढ़ी हुई है रक्खा गया है ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I could not follow the question properly.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether there is any representation for the Ayurvedic system.

**श्री भक्त बर्मान :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ११ आदमियों की जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, क्या उस में ऐसे कोई विशेषज्ञ भी हैं जो आयुर्वेद प्रणाली के जानकार हैं ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** There are scientists like Dr. R. N. Chopra and others who are carrying on research in this line, including Ayurvedic plants for a long time. But if the hon. Member wants to know whether any Kaviraj or any person practising Ayurvedic medicine as such is there, I do not find any one here.

#### General Service Charge of Rourkela Steel Plant

\*1145. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Service Charges have increased from Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 19 crores at Rourkela;

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase; and

(c) how much is due to the increase of material and how much due to labour?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. The term "General Services" includes the tonnage oxygen plant, all interconnecting services for distribution of power steam and water (these consist of physical items like pressure pipes, electrical conduits, cables, water supply pumps etc.) and items like office buildings, telephone and pneumatic tube system, motor pool and fuel control and instruments. The estimate of Rs. 13 crores for these items was included in the detailed project report of October/November 1955. The increase was known when the estimates were revised in 1956.



(b) The increase is on account of the following factors:

- (i) Change in specifications;
  - (ii) Increase in material prices and wage rates;
  - (iii) Provision for additional equipment; and
  - (iv) Underestimation in the initial stages by the Consultants
- (c) The details are not available

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether before this increase was accepted, Government were consulted about this, and if so, what technical agency Government had, which justified this increase?

**Mr. Speaker:** To find out whether the increase was proper or not?

**Shri Morarka:** Yes

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** This was scrutinised by the consultants and the project authorities were fully satisfied that this increase was justified

**Shri Morarka:** May I know the name of the firm which would benefit by this increase, and whether that firm had anything to do with giving the advice or whether it is a part of the consultants?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I think a number of firms are involved. If a separate notice is given, I can give the list, because as I have read out, this contains a number of items

**Mr. Speaker:** Evidently, what the hon Member wants to know is this, namely whether the very persons who gave advice or whose advice was sought were themselves the contractors? Was any independent advice taken? That was the point

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No, at that time, we were at the stage of estimates. So, the question of contractors was not in the forefront at that stage.

**Shri Banga:** Even when these estimates are made, they are expected to be at least 95 per cent. correct. But from the information given by the hon Minister we find that that is not the case. Why is it that Government have allowed this change in specifications in the mid-period, and also why did they allow such a serious underestimate in the original estimates themselves? Would that not give a very wrong idea of the amount of money that they would have to allot for this particular steel plant or for any other steel plant? It is against these things that the Public Accounts Committee has been complaining for years

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I think it will not be correct to say that there was change in the mid-period, because this was at the initial stages, when the original detailed project report was finalised, thereafter, the changes were made to make the plant more efficient, new items had to be added

To give an illustration, in the case of the coke oven gas supply, the original estimate was 4.842 million. The revised estimate was 7.11 million. There was decrease in cost by selecting 50,000 cbm gas holder instead of 100,000 cbm gas holder, but there was increase in cost by giving a part of the main a larger diameter by adding a mixing station for rich and lean gas, then there was increase by adding main for rich gas from the works limit to the compressor station (fertiliser factory), and also equipment for control of the calorific value of rich gas, and also increase in material prices and wage rates. I have cited only one instance. But there are a number of such items, where the designs are altered, and that alteration has meant greater expenditure. If, technically, that alteration is necessary, merely to stick on to the earlier estimates will not be in the interest of the project or of the country.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** May I know whether any action was taken between

the period of the original estimates and that of the revised estimates?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Action on what?

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Execution of work according to the original estimate

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No, Sir No execution of work had taken place This was at the very initial stages

**Shri Supakar:** As regards the increase of Rs 6 crores, what amount is due to change of specifications and what due to other causes?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I have already said that no break-up is available

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The hon Minister has said that the project authorities were satisfied with the increase Am I to understand that Government were not at all consulted or they were consulted before they finally approved the estimate of Rs 19 crores?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** This happened in 1955 and I am sure Government must have been consulted

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Has there been any increase in the wages paid to labour there since the construction work started and is at least a part of this amount of Rs 6 crores due to increased labour costs in the construction?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No, I am afraid this has not got much to do with the increase of labour costs in the course of construction This will be confined mostly to civil works This increase in the estimates as such is because of a larger number of items being required

**Mr. Speaker:** May I make a suggestion in this connection? On a prior occasion a few years ago when Shri Gadgil was Minister in charge of

Works, Mines and Power, a matter arose regarding coal mines. Questions were asked about the number of persons who were unemployed, why the unemployment was not removed and so on Hon Members were very much interested in the matter The Minister himself, and I also, agreed that the matter might be referred to the Estimates Committee for their examination May I suggest that this matter, because it involves details and an expenditure of Rs 6 crores, and hon Members, evidently, are not yet satisfied with the answer given—not that they have any suspicion, but they want to know what exactly are the reasons for the increased cost from Rs 13 crores to Rs 19 crores—may be referred to the Estimates Committee for their investigation in detail, to find out exactly what has happened? In all such matters, the Estimates Committee are asked to investigate They look into matters relating to various Ministries one after the other Also whenever an important matter is brought before the House, we have been accustomed to refer such a matter ad hoc to them I understand the steel plants are already under the consideration of the Committee I would instruct them to take up this matter immediately and then submit a report to the House as quickly as possible

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** May I say by way of information that this very matter is very much before the Estimates Committee? And if I am not on the wrong side of the Estimates Committee, I have no hesitation in adding that this question appears to be based upon the information we have supplied to the Estimates Committee We have really given a break-down, that such and such is the original estimate, such and such is the increase and such and such is the increase plant wise So this really arises out of that They are looking into it and we are expecting their Report

**Shri Ranga:** One vital piece of information has not been given to us



till now. Were the same technical consultants responsible both at the earlier stages as well as at the later stage, in making first the original estimates and later on the revised ones?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** As you have very rightly pointed out, this matter will be examined in detail by the Estimates Committee. Really the same consultants were concerned at both the stages, but the increase is due to change in the specifications. That is the main item. So really there is nothing to complain against the consultants. For instance, if there were three rooms before and now they have to have four, the price will increase.

**Shri Morarka:** I wish to make a submission because the question stands in my name. The hon. Minister has on more than one occasion tried to create an impression in this House that this question arose out of the information that he or his Ministry has supplied to the Estimates Committee. But the Minister forgets that in answer to many questions on the floor of this House much of the information has already been supplied to the House itself, and my question has nothing to do with the information that the Minister might have supplied to the Estimates Committee. But again and again for the Minister to insinuate and create an impression in the House that I am asking this question out of the information that he has supplied to the Estimates Committee is not fair.

**Shri Ranga:** No, no.

**Shri Morarka:** What he has said is on record.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I do not know who is a Member of the Estimates Committee, unless an hon. Member tells me that he is a Member of that Committee. Evidently, the hon. Minister wanted to remove any impression being created that he wanted to hide anything from scrutiny. He has placed the whole matter before the Estimates Committee. He is ready and willing. Both are right. I

understand that Shri Morarka is not a Member of the Estimates Committee.

**Shri Morarka:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, there is no difficulty at all. It is not as if he tabled this question from the information supplied to that Committee.

**Shri Morarka:** Even then, just now the hon. Minister said that the present question arose out of the information supplied to the Estimates Committee.

**Shri Ranga:** No, no.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no leakage in the Estimates Committee. The hon. Member must certainly be congratulated on anticipating a number of things.

#### Banaras Hindu University

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\*1146. { **Shri Warior:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether Government will lay on the Table the Audit Reports of the Banaras Hindu University for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 94].

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** I rise on a point of order. The reply given by the hon. Minister infringes the right of hon. Members to ask supplementary questions. It has been stated that the information is contained in a statement placed on the Table of the House. I understand from the Notice Office that unless a question stands in our own names, such a statement cannot be furnished to the Members. Therefore, this method of answering a question deprives hon. Members of their rights under Rule 50 to ask supple-



mentary questions. Today I do not know what that statement contains, and if I ask for a copy of the statement, I am not supplied one

**Shri Ranga:** Why not?

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** In the first place, I do not receive any information as to what questions will be answered on the floor of the House and what will be answered by a statement placed on the Table. Therefore, it is humanly impossible for me to know in advance what is going to be answered by the hon. Minister, and unless I know that I have the statement in my hand, my right is infringed. I therefore submit that the practice of answering questions by placing a statement on the Table should be discontinued or you should instruct the Notice Office that along with questions supplied to us, there must be a footnote intimating to us that a statement will be placed on the Table in respect of questions which will be answered by statements laid on the Table. We should also be entitled to such statements.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The statement is a short one. It may be read out by the Minister.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** He has only given reasons.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether the Government will lay on the Table the Audit Reports of the Banaras Hindu University and the answer is that a statement is laid on the Table.

**Shri Hem Barua:** They have not laid the Audit Reports on the Table of the House. They have laid a statement on the Audit Reports. That is in the Notice Office for Members to pursue. As regards laying the Audit Reports on the Table, he says 'no'.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not at all able to follow. What is this question about?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The statement is a short one. The Minister

can save the situation by reading it out. I also agree that in giving the answer that he did the hon. Minister has infringed upon the right of the House in another way, because whenever Audit prepares any report, it does so after giving full opportunity to the authorities concerned to explain the matter. Here in the statement laid the Minister says:

"Any premature discussion in Parliament on the Audit Inspection Report, before the University has had full opportunity of explaining the various points arising therefrom and convince the Audit, would not be desirable".

I do not think he has any right to say so, because Audit gives full opportunity to the authorities concerned before finalising the Report. In this respect, the Minister has infringed upon the right of the House.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Your direction is that statements which are long containing facts need not be read. This is not a statement. He says that he is not prepared to lay the Report on the Table because the University has not expressed its viewpoint on it. It is not a long statement.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Apart from that in this very statement the hon. Minister has said that the nature of objections is of considerable significance. I understand that the Zamindari bonds have been purchased by the University at a rate which was much higher than the prevailing market rate. The hon. Minister says that he takes the entire responsibility for the Banaras Hindu University.

**Mr. Speaker:** The simple point appears to be this.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I make a submission, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have heard enough of it.

**Shri Tangamani:** Sir, you have directed that those statements which

are laid on the Table will be available to the hon Members for perusal half an hour before and that is being done. But, what I would like to submit is that we must know what sort of statements would be laid on the Table. This is a very small statement; and this is not an exhaustive statement. The answer given is

**Mr. Speaker:** The remedy is simple. There can always be difference of opinion regarding this matter. When a question is put, the hon Minister, in the first instance, has to decide for himself whether a statement is long or whether it is short. If it is a short one he will read the statement here on the floor of the House, if it is a long one, then, he will place it on the Table and copies will be kept in the Notice Office. If the hon Members are not satisfied with what is contained in the statement they can put supplementary questions here. There is no point of order in this. Obviously the point of the hon Member is that he does not know whether he has to go to the Notice Office for the answer or whether the statement will be read on the floor of the House. If the statements are placed in the Notice Office hon Members have an opportunity. Even when long and detailed statements are laid on the Table and copies made available in the Notice Office half an hour in advance, I have allowed, in many cases, questions here. In cases where hon Members have felt that the statements are long I have said that they may put separate questions. If the hon Minister has laid a statement on the Table and if the hon Members are not satisfied I will allow them to put supplementary questions here. There is no point of order.

Hon Members might have easily said that they want the statement to be read here. Certainly, the hon Minister may read it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The vital point referred to by Dr Ram Subhag Singh is whether the hon Minister can stand between this House and the committee reports.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is the second question.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** With reference to the first question, whenever there is a long statement

**Mr. Speaker:** How long is it?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** It is about three-quarters of a page. I am prepared to read the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon Minister may read it. I am prepared to allow him time.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** I will read it.

The Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the Banaras Hindu University for 1956-57 was received from the Accountant-General Uttar Pradesh, (Outside Audit Department) early in April, 1958. The observations made therein are under consideration of the University authorities. Some audit objections have already been settled while the others are being looked into. Any premature discussion in Parliament on the Audit Inspection Report, before the University has had full opportunity of explaining the various points arising therefrom and convince the Audit would not be desirable. In the final analysis such of the unsettled objections as are deemed to be of considerable significance will figure in the Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Report of the Central Government which will be placed before the Public Accounts Committee—a Committee of Parliament. The Audit Inspection Report on the accounts of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1957-58 has not been received so far.

In view of the administrative reasons explained above, Government do not consider it advisable to lay a copy of the Audit Inspection Report on the Table of the House.



Now, with regard to the question that has been raised by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, I may inform the House that the Accountant-General himself had gone to the Banaras Hindu University and had a discussion with the University authorities. As a result of that discussion, certain objections which were raised in that report have been withdrawn.

For example, he raised the question with regard to the Zamindari Abolition Bonds and the suggestion that the University was put to loss. I would like to inform the hon. Member that that very objection has been withdrawn by the Audit. Therefore, this discussion is going on between the University and the Accountant-General. At this stage it would not be proper to place the report on the Table. I have nothing to hide as regards public funds. They will all be placed before the Public Accounts Committee—any important unsettled point—in proper time.

**Mr. Speaker:** The simple point that arises out of this question is this, whether he is willing to place on the Table of the House the Audit Reports. The hon. Minister has said that it is premature and that he would certainly lay them on the Table of the House after the Banaras Hindu University authorities have had an opportunity of looking into the reports. That is a simple answer. What more is necessary?

**Shri Ranga:** Sir, in all such cases the Audit has an opportunity of trying to be convinced by the administration concerned before it makes any particular statement. Any statement that the Auditor-General here or the Accountant-General in the States makes is supposed to be an agreed statement after the spending department or the concerned administration has been satisfied that the statement as it is made is correct. Therefore, there cannot be any argument thereafter. There can only be an explanation and that explanation can be given to Government or Parliament or whatever it is. Therefore, how can

there be this kind of objection raised by the hon. Minister?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It is laying a printed document.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** I would like to inform the hon. Member that when the Audit Inspection Report comes, the party concerned is given an opportunity to explain the points. In this particular case, when the report was sent to the University authorities they explained some things. And, on the basis of their clarification certain objections were withdrawn. That discussion is still going on. Therefore, it will not be proper to place the Report at this stage. I would certainly place before the Public Accounts Committee the unsettled points if any. But, while the discussion is going on, how can the Report be placed on the Table?

Several Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The simple point is this. Hon. Members want that immediately the Audit Report is received it should be placed on the Table of the House. The hon. Minister says that he is trying to place along with the Report such of the explanations as would convince the House on certain points which have been brought out in the Report, so that the House can take them into consideration along with the other one, unless it takes a lot of time for that particular purpose.

**An Hon. Member:** It is 8 months.

**Shri Tangamani:** The report for next year also may be placed on the Table.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whenever Audit Reports are laid on the Table, if within a short time the institutions to which the Audit Report relates are also prepared to make a statement along with the Report to elucidate some of the points, certainly, there is no harm. But if the consideration of the Report takes a long time, an unduly long



time, the Government may place the Audit Report on the Table of the House as quickly as possible. That is the direction I would give. Therefore, the Audit reports may be placed on the Table of the House—along with the explanations if they come soon—as quickly as possible.

Now we will proceed to the next question.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will write to me what exactly they want. I cannot hear all the hon. Members simultaneously.

Let us proceed to the next question; Shri Munisamy.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is one point involved in this.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: A point of order has been raised.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that the University should be given an opportunity to explain. If they want to explain I have no objection. I am told now that the Zamindari Bond business has already been settled.

Apart from that, there are very bigger items which have been objected to. I do not want to go into those objections. But the point is that he wants time to be given to the University to explain things. But on other occasions, you would have noticed, Sir, that another report was published but they did not give any opportunity to the other party to explain its views. There should be the same principle applied. There is a judicial report by Justice G. K. Shinde. He submitted a report—I do not know how many days or months before. They have not yet published that report nor are they serving any copy of that report to the persons who are being victimised by the University.

Mr. Speaker: Very Well. Next question . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The audit report is now sent to the University's explanation. Certain matters may be compromised. We do not know whether we will get the original audit report along with the University's explanation but only the final report after compromise. My apprehension is that we will not get the original audit report with the university's explanation and also any further development.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if the original audit report with all the lacuna or defects that have been pointed out and the explanations that have been given will be placed on the Table of the House.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am entirely in the hands of the House. Ordinarily, that is not the procedure. But this House is the supreme body. If the audit inspection report is placed immediately before this House without asking for the proper explanation, it would be very wrong practice. I would like to submit that the party concerned must be given an opportunity to explain. After the explanation is received, only the unsettled points would go before the Public Accounts Committee. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It relates to audit. What is the exact practice? Is it that the auditor comes to a tentative conclusion and then gives an opportunity to them after the examination of the accounts and says: "This is what I consider to be the defects; whatever you say you may now say." If they point out or give explanations then it may be open to him to correct. I shall find out what exactly the procedure is instead of trying to settle it here like this and then I shall give directions as to what ought to be done in those circumstances. I will consult. . . . (Interruptions.) All hon. Members are giving me advice! I will consider that and then if necessary I will consult the Public Accounts Committee also and then I

shall evolve a procedure. If there are any more suggestions, I will invite suggestions both from the hon. Members and from the Government and then ultimately finalise it. Now, we will proceed to the next question... (Interruptions). I am not going to allow any more questions

**Shri Tangamani:** This is only about the audit report for 1956-57. I would like to know when the audit report for 1957-58 would be submitted

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Shri Munisamy may put his question.

#### Himachal Pradesh Council Bank Accounts

\*1147. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the second week of September, 1958 there were only five naya paise as credit in the account of the Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council at Simla Branch of the State Bank of India as per news item in 'Indian Express' Delhi edition on 20th September, 1958; and

(b) if so, whether any cheque issued by the Council on the bank on the 19th September, 1958 was dishonoured?

**The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Yes but the cheque in question was issued by the Council on the 27th August, 1958, on which the balance in their account with the Simla Branch of the State Bank of India was Rs. 57,454 and in addition the Council had a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs approximately in their Fund in the different treasuries including the Treasury at Kasumpti (Simla).

(b) No.

**Shri N. R. Munisamy:** May I know in what other banks this Territorial Council is maintaining accounts and the position of credit and debit in them?

**Shri Datar:** There was an irregularity committed by the Territorial Council. According to the rules they could have operated on the treasury itself irrespective of the amounts that stood to their credit. But here, in this case, without taking permission and following the usual rules, they opened an account with the local branch of the State Bank of India and they could not do it unless the bank was recognised by the Government for that work. That is the reason why this difficulty arose. On the date there was sufficient cash for encashment of this cheque. In the meanwhile they committed the violation of another rule according to which Rs. 10,000 must be the minimum balance at any bank at any time. They did not have that.

**Shri N. R. Munisamy:** The hon. Minister's answer to part (b) is 'no'. May I know if the report in the Indian Express Delhi edition is wrong and totally incorrect? If so what action has the Government taken for this false propaganda?

**Shri Datar:** There is no question of taking any action. It is for the Territorial Council to operate on the treasuries in respect of the amounts that are there. In fact there are five treasuries that are working and a lot of money is available there. They ought not to have issued a cheque on the bank, in the first place, in this irregular manner and secondly, they ought not to have exhausted all the balance.

#### National Discipline Scheme

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\*1149. { **Shri Bhabuti Mishra:**  
           { **Shri Ram Krishan:**  
           { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**  
           { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
           { **Shri Jhulan Sinha:**  
           { **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to set up three regional offices at Calcutta,



Poona and Ambala for the effective implementation of the National Discipline Scheme;

(b) if so, the areas that will be covered by each regional office;

(c) how far the Scheme has proved fruitful; and

(d) whether Government have a proposal to extend the National Discipline Scheme to three hundred more institutions by the end of the Second Five Year Plan at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. May I read this statement, Sir? This is again a short one.

#### STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The three Regional Offices have already been set up at Calcutta, Poona and Ambala City.

(b) The jurisdiction of these offices is as follows:

Calcutta—West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Poona—Bombay State and Madhya Pradesh.

Ambala—Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) From the reports received from time to time, the Scheme appears to have proved fruitful in inculcating a sense of discipline among the children of the schools/institutions where it has been introduced.

(d) The proposal is to extend the Scheme to three hundred institutions in all.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के छः ही सूबों में इस को क्यों लागू किया गया है, और मुबों को क्यों छोड़ दिया गया है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि हम धीरे-धीरे 298(A) L.S.D.—2.

इस स्कीम को धीरे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मकसद यह है कि जैसे जैसे उस का संगठन बढ़ता जाये, वैसे वैसे यह काम फैलाया जाय। मुमकिन है कि अगर एक दम फैलाया जाये, तो सफलता न मिले। इसलिये धीरे धीरे काम को बढ़ाने की योजना है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : सरकार विद्यार्थियों को किम तरह की शिक्षा देती है और कौन से कदम उठाती है, जिस से कि उन में डिसिप्लिन पैदा हो ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : कई बातें होती हैं। उन को ड्रिल कराई जाती है। क्लास रूम में कुछ नैक्चर होते हैं। उन को भारतवर्ष का इतिहास भी पढ़ाया जाता है। ये सब काम किये जाते हैं ताकि बच्चों में देश का स्वाभिमान बढ़े।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : ब्रह्मचर्य महोदय मैं तो यह जानना चाहता था कि विद्यार्थियों को क्या बौद्धिक शिक्षा दी जाती है ताकि उन में डिसिप्लिन पैदा हो, इस का जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : स्कूलों में जो काम होता है, नैशनल डिसिप्लिन स्कीम खाली उस का पूरक है। वैसे तो बच्चों का मानसिक और बौद्धिक विकास करना और उन का चरित्र बनाना वगैरह सब स्कूल का ही काम है। ड्रिल और नैक्चर वगैरह तो उसके सिवाय होते हैं, ताकि उन में संयम पैदा हो सके।

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May know whether the Government proposes to establish regional offices in the southern States and whether there is any proposal for implementing this scheme in the southern States?



**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** As I have already stated it is our intention to expand the scope of the scheme as more funds are available and as the other States also are interested. We would certainly like to extend the scope of the scheme.

**श्री भक्त वर्धन :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण दिया है, उस में बताया गया है कि भगले दो वर्षों में सारे देश में इस योजना को केवल तीन सी संस्थाओं में फैलाया जायगा और उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि धीरे धीरे उस को सारे देश में फैलाने का विचार किया जा रहा है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि धीरे धीरे चलते हुए सारे देश में इस को फैलाने के लिए कितने वर्ष लगेंगे ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** अभी कोई पूरा डाँचा तो नहीं बन सका है । काफी वक्त लग सकता है, क्योंकि सारे देश को कवर करने के लिए करोड़ों व्ययों की जरूरत है । उतने साधन अभी हमारे पास नहीं है ।

**Shri Barrow:** What is the co-ordination between this scheme and the NCC and the ACC scheme?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** The NCC is not for school students; it is primarily for the university students and the upper two classes of the high schools. The ACC is for the lower classes and it is not for the university students or for the higher secondary classes. With regard to the national discipline scheme we have given instructions that wherever there are already facilities, they should not be introduced. I am proposing to set up a committee which would go into this question of bringing about greater co-ordination between the ACC and the NCC and the national discipline scheme.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली में इस प्रकार के

कार्यक्रम चल रहे थे, किन्तु अब वह इस में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** दिल्ली में भी चल रहा है । उसका आकृति यहाँ ही है ।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** पहले वह रिट्रैबिलिटेसन मिनिस्ट्री के तहत चलता था ।

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** अब वह सारी स्कीम एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के पास है ।

#### Short Notice Question

12 hrs.

#### Report of the Indian Lawyers' delegation to U.S.S.R.

**S.N.Q. No. 6. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Lawyers' delegation which visited the U.S.S.R. recently has prepared any report regarding the Soviet legal and judicial system and submitted it to Government;

(b) if so, what are the important features of such a report, if any; and

(c) if not, whether the Minister of Law has prepared any note of his impressions which he would like the Law Commission to consider?

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) The delegation was a non-official delegation, and therefore the question of submitting any report to the Government does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know what aspect of the judicial and legal system there interested the delegation most which they would like to be adopted in India?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I would like our own system to be adopted in India

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether the members of the delegation either in USSR or after their return to India have met together and consulted their notes with regard to their impressions, if so, with what result?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** No, Sir, we have not exchanged any notes

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether any of the bar associations of the country was consulted before the delegates were chosen, or were they chosen arbitrarily?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** In fact, the delegation was chosen before I associated myself with the delegation. I do not think we consulted any bar association as such

**Shri Mahanty:** Will the hon Minister be pleased to state what is the matter of urgent public importance involved in the delegation's visit and return from USSR?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order I am not going to allow that question Many delegations go It is not an adjournment motion that we are discussing

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know whether it is not proper that when a Minister leads a delegation to a foreign country, whether it is official or non-official, the delegation submits a report to the Government? I would like to know the views of the Government on that point

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Well, it is the usual custom for an official delegation to submit a report The composition of this delegation was such that a report of the delegation as such was neither called for nor was it possible to contemplate, and I do not think there is any urgency or necessity for having such a report

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I believe Sir, the hon Law Minister as well as

**Shri Chatterji,** a former leading Member of this House, have spoken about the cheapness and quickness of the Soviet system in criminal and civil trials May I know whether any one of those proposals regarding the cheapness and quickness of trial will be embodied in the Law Commission's report?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order Are we going to have a discussion during the time given for putting supplementary questions on a Short Notice Question about the details of the judicial system in Russia, make a comparison with the judicial system here then ask as to why it ought not to be accepted here? The simple thing asked for in the original question is whether he has prepared a note and whether he will place it on the Table of the House He has answered that no note has been prepared I am not going to allow questions about details of the system

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** In the choice of the personnel, may I know what is the procedure adopted?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** My own selection was on the basis of selection already made

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** The Government has spent a lot of money on this delegation This delegation was an expert delegation which went to study the jurisprudence of the law operating in Russia I think Sir, a note must be placed here so that we may be able to know positively what conclusions were arrived at by the delegation and whether there is any special advantage in that system or not

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order The hon Member is arguing it I have allowed a number of questions We will take up the next item

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Jets for Aircraft Carrier 'Hercules'**

\*1137 **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
Will the Minister of Defence be pleased



to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 731 on the 30th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter of purchase of Jet Aircraft for the Aircraft Carrier 'Hercules'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to purchase some Sea Hawk aircraft.

#### Expenditure-Tax on Ex-Rulers

\*1141. { Shri V. P. Nayar:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1015 on the 8th September, 1958 and state the total amount of expenditure-tax for which Ex-Rules have been made liable by the Central Government direct upto the 15th October, 1958?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Assessments in the cases of four persons in receipt of privy purse were made by the Central Government till 15th October, 1958, giving rise to a demand of Rs. 2,21,325 of expenditure-tax.

#### Requirement of Technicians

\*1142. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the future requirements of technicians for the Third and subsequent Five Year Plans have been assessed;

(b) if so, the total number of technicians so required; and

(c) the nature of steps to be taken to fulfil this requirement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Studies of

Third Plan requirements are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken certain steps for expansion of facilities for training of technical personnel at different levels, and also for better utilisation of the available men. Further steps in these directions will be taken as and when necessary.

#### By-Product Plants in Steel Plants

\*1148. Shri Nath Pal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of the by-product plants in all the three steel plants have gone up;

(b) if so, the amount of increase in each case; and

(c) the reasons for such increase?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) The hon. Member has, perhaps, in mind increases in costs of the by-product plants owing to certain additions made in the case of Rourkela and Durgapur. At the time the detailed project report was prepared for Rourkela and the final specifications and tender for the Durgapur Steel Plant, the question of distilling crude tar was under examination and no decision had been taken as to whether tar should be distilled centrally in one plant—for both Rourkela and Durgapur—or left to be distilled in the respective steel works. The question of the stage to which distillation should be carried—whether upto the stage of intermediates or to a further stage of making finer chemical products—was also engaging the attention of Government. Therefore in the detailed project report for Rourkela, the estimate for the by-product plant was only for a plant which would scrub and collect tar, benzol and ammonia. There was no provision for either a tar distillation unit or a benzol rectification unit. In the main contract



for the Durgapur steel works, a by-product plant which would scrub and collect tar, benzol and ammonia and a benzol rectification plant were included. Later it was decided that tar should be distilled into saleable intermediate fractions at the respective steel works. Accordingly the tender for the by-product plant in Rourkela was revised to include both tar distillation and benzol rectification units. A supplementary contract was concluded in the case of Durgapur for a tar distillation unit.

In the case of Rourkela, the f.o.b. cost of the by-product plant including the tar distillation and benzol rectification units is Rs 59.8 million as compared to a f.o.b. cost of Rs 30.8 million for a plant without the tar distillation or benzol rectification unit, as included in the estimate of Rs 1,280 million for the steel plant as a whole given in the detailed project report. In the case of Durgapur, the tar distillation unit has cost Rs 10.8 million.

#### Financial Assistance to Displaced Students

\*1150 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons studying in the Higher Secondary Schools newly started by many State Governments are not held eligible for stipends out of the grants sanctioned by the Central Government for assistance to displaced students every year, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Exemption from payment of fees is granted to the following categories of school students

- (1) Primary and middle class students whose parents' income is Rs 100 per month or below,

- (11) High school students whose parents' income is Rs 150 per month or below

Cash grants to cover their incidental charges on books etc. were being granted to them previously but they have been stopped recently with a view to winding up the scheme.

Destitute children of widows outside homes and infirmaries continue receiving stipends in addition to free-ships.

#### Fall in Steel Price in World Market

\*1151. { Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a fall in steel prices in the world market during the last six months,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) how does the price of steel produced in India compare with world prices?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Actually the fall was even greater during the period prior to the last six months.

(c) The market prices are slightly lower than the statutory controlled prices of indigenous steel in some categories while in others they are higher. The Indian controlled price, however, provides for an element of surcharge. Allowing for the surcharge, the cost of steel produced in India is lower than current market prices.

#### Succession to Gaddis of Nandgaon and Athmalik

\*1152 { Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Bhanja Deo:  
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state as to who have

been recognised as successors to the late Rajas of Nandgaon and Athmallik?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The President has not recognised any successor to the late Raja of Nandgaon. The question of succession to the gaddi of Athmallik is under consideration.

#### Prospecting of Iron Ores in Bailadila Region

\*1153. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Japanese firm 'Nisshoo' has approached Madhya Pradesh Government with a proposal for prospecting the iron ores in the Bailadila region in Bastar district of the State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir.

#### Pay Scales of Teachers of Affiliated Colleges

\*1154. Shri Jhulan Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 620 on the 3rd March, 1958 and state how far the University Grants Commission scheme for improvement of the salary scales of teachers of affiliated and constituent colleges of the Universities under Second Five Year Plan has benefited these teachers?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

The University Grants Commission has made payments for 1957-58 on account of upgrading of the salaries of teachers of colleges of the following Universities in accordance with the scales recommended by the Commission:

| Name of the University                   | No. of Colleges | Amount paid         |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|                                          |                 | Rs.                 |
| 1. Bombay . . . . .                      | 15              | 1,25,000.00         |
| 2. Calcutta . . . . .                    | 95              | 6,88,000.00         |
| 3. Omania . . . . .                      | 3               | 4,939.64            |
| 4. Pona . . . . .                        | 9               | 39,752.50           |
| 5. Sardar Vallabhai Vidyapeeth . . . . . | 2               | 7,377.58            |
| 6. Saugor . . . . .                      | 2               | 3,446.80            |
| 7. Panjab . . . . .                      | 25              | 76,239.21           |
| 8. Andhra . . . . .                      | 3               | 32,443.99           |
| 9. S.N.D.T. Women's . . . . .            | 2               | 7,317.74            |
| 10. Madras . . . . .                     | 1               | 15,674.00           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                             | <b>157</b>      | <b>10,00,181.46</b> |

The University Grants Commission has made funds available to the Universities concerned. The amount is being disbursed to the teachers concerned by the respective Universities.

#### Welfare Officers

\*1155. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some welfare officers have been appointed in Calcutta,

Bombay and Madras to look after the domestic and individual problems of the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the number of such officers; and

(c) whether such officers are likely to be appointed for Kanpur and Delhi also?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| (b) Calcutta | 2 |
| Bombay       | 1 |
| Madras       | 1 |

(c) Welfare Officers are not likely to be appointed at Kanpur for the present but in Delhi such officers have already been appointed in all the Ministries

#### Adampur Aerodrome

\*1156. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the development of and flood control work in Adampur aerodrome, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise

अनुसूचित जातियों को घर बनाने के लिये सहायता

११५- { श्री नवल प्रभाकर  
श्री भक्त वर्मान

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने जिन लोगों को ७५० रुपये एक घर बनाने के लिये देने का निश्चय किया था उन्हें पहली किस्त के तौर पर २५० रुपये दे दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहली किस्त के बाद से कोई और किस्त नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यह सहायता कितने मकानों के लिये देने का निश्चय किया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य उपरंत्री (जीलती छातवा) :  
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) १९५७-५८ में जिन ८६ मामलों में मजूरी दी गई थी उन्हें और कोई किस्त नहीं दी गयी क्योंकि मकान बनाने का काम तत्सलीबन्ध नहीं था ।

(घ) १९५६-५७ में १६६ और १९५७-५८ में ३५० मकानों के लिये ।

१९५८-५९ में १६ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो २१३ मकानों के लिये सहायता के रूप में दिये जायेंगे ।

#### Seizure of Arms in Imphal

\*1158. { Shri A K Gopalan:  
Shri Kunhan.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the police have seized some quantities of arms from some people in Imphal,

(b) whether these arms are locally made or are of foreign make, and

(c) if of foreign make, the country of their origin?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) These arms appear to have been picked up from dumps left in the jungle by the army after the last War. Some of these arms are of British and Japanese make and information about the rest is not available

#### Directorate for Army Education

\*1159. { Shri Sugandhi:  
Shri U. C. Patnaik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme is contemplated to constitute a separate Directorate for Army Education similar to



the Directorate of Education for Navy and envisaged Directorate for the Air Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Naval Literature

\*1160. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various manuals, secret code books and other publications used in our Navy are produced in the U.K. and carry the inscription that they are the property of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and of the Royal Navy; and

(b) if so, whether any change is being contemplated?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes. The Indian Navy uses a number of books which have been produced in the United Kingdom, but all codes and cyphers for use within the Indian Navy are produced in India.

(b) Yes. It is the constant endeavour of the Indian Navy to produce its own books and a few of these have already been produced.

#### Consumption of Alcohol in Delhi

\*1161. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent months, the consumption of alcohol (both foreign and indigenous) has considerably increased in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Assam Compensatory Allowance to Life Insurance Corporation Employees

\*1162. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant Assam Compensatory Allowance to employees of the Life Insurance Corporation working in the Assam region as they have done in the case of other Union Government employees stationed there; and

(b) if so, whether any date has been fixed for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. K. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Untouchability

\*1163. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Census Commissioner has been asked to suggest ways for ascertaining during the next census, the extent to which untouchability has been eradicated in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received from him?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) The Registrar General and Census Commissioner is of the view that dependable results would not be possible if such a question were included in the questionnaire.

#### स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के शहीद

\*११६४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों और तंत्रिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन सहीदों का स्मारक बनाने के लिये कोई कदम उठा रही है, जिन्होंने भारतीय स्वातन्त्र्य संग्राम के दौरान में विदेशों में अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपरानी (डा० म० मो० दास) :

(क) कोई ऐसा काम कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Ratnagiri Hill Finds

\*1165 Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some beautiful antiquities have been taken away from Ratnagiri Hill in the district of Cuttack, Orissa for studies,

(b) if so, when they were taken away;

(c) their nature and the conclusions drawn from their studies,

(d) whether they will be kept for public display, and

(e) if so, where?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In May, 1958

(c) The antiquities consist of pottery, beads fragmentary inscriptions and terracotta plaques inscribed and small stone statuettes and are still under study

(d) This will arise only after the excavation is complete and the Report is published

(e) Does not arise.

#### U.S. Export-Import Bank Loan

\*1166. Shrimati Benn Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No 617 on the 5th December 1958 and state:

(a) what is the total amount of loan given by US Export-Import Bank to National Rayon Company Ltd; and

(b) whether any amount has been given to them by the US Development Loan Fund also?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b) The US Export-Import Bank has agreed to advance a loan of \$18 million to the National Rayon Corporation Ltd No loan has been given to the firm by the Development Loan Fund

#### Facilities to Indigent Students for Technical Studies

\*1167. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are proposing to expand facilities for meritorious but indigent students to continue their studies in technical schools, and

(b) if so, the nature of such expanded facilities and the amount that would be made available to such students?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) Government propose to award scholarships to meritorious poor students to assist them in their technical studies at engineering colleges and polytechnics. A detailed scheme is being formulated for the purpose

A provision of Rs 30 lacs has been made for the scholarships during the current plan period.

**Demonstration by Delhi Masdoor Workers Union**

\*1168. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Masdoor Workers' Union took out a procession on the 2nd December, 1958 and demonstrated near the Parliament House;

(b) if so, the reasons for demonstration;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the demonstrators burnt a copy of the Indian Constitution; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). About 50 persons of the Masdoor Workers' Union demonstrated in front of the Parliament House on 2nd December, 1958 urging for an answer to a petition submitted to the Speaker with 1121 signatures.

(c) Yes.

(d) The President of the Masdoor Union and 12 of the demonstrators have been arrested by the Police.

**Demonstrations by Workers**

\*1168-A. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers employed in C.O.D. Telegaon and in other places such as Dehu Road and Kirkee have been feeling great difficulties owing to unsuitable timings of trains;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Minister that the workers have held demonstrations at Telegaon Depot on 24th and 25th November, 1958 in support of the above demand; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to resolve the difficulties of the workers?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):** (a) Workers of C.O.D. Telegaon Dabhade only are experiencing difficulty owing to unsuitable timings of trains. There has been no report of similar difficulties being experienced by the workers of Defence installations at Dehu Road or Kirkee.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The local military authorities had and are having discussions with the local Railway authorities with a view to introducing suitable changes in the train timings, so that the workers are not inconvenienced. The matter has also been taken up with the Railway Board for their urgent consideration.

**Requirement of Army Trucks**

\*1168-B. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the statements issued to the Press by TELCO and the Premier Automobile Co. in regard to the facts as stated by the Deputy Minister of Defence in his statement on the army's requirement of trucks etc., and

(b) whether Government are thinking of appointing a committee of experts to investigate the needs of the army, as suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no need to appoint a committee of experts to investigate the needs of the Army. The needs of the Army for specialised Army trucks are accepted by all concerned. The Defence Ministry have decided that, since they could not rely on the indigenous manufacturers supplying 100 per cent. indigenously manufactured army trucks in the near future at reasonable prices, the surplus capacity in the Ordnance Factories should be utilised to meet the requirements of the Army trucks which are expected to be about 2000 per annum. They are also satis-



fied that 90 per cent. indigenous production could be achieved in about 5 years and there will be substantial savings to the Defence budget as a result of this scheme of manufacture

#### Aid to Nepal

\*1189. { Shri D. C. Sharma  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra }

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1052 on the 8th September, 1958 and state the further progress made so far with regard to the aid being given to the Nepal Government for the execution of their Development Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

#### STATEMENT

The further progress made on development Schemes since September, 1958 under India's Aid Programme in Nepal is as follows

- (i) Completion of repairs to Phewatal Bund and Sirsia Khola Diversion, installation of more hand pumps and construction of water works in the various areas in Nepal
- (ii) Signing of the Trisuli Hydro-electric Project Agreement and arrival of drilling machinery at the site
- (iii) Approving the alignments for three roads: completion of survey of one more road and commencement of construction work on an additional road
- (iv) Completion of Air Photography
- (v) Compilation of Manuals and Hand-books for Bada Hakims, Commissioners and Police-Administration etc and

Reports regarding Small Savings Scheme, and reorganisation of Forests and P & T Departments

- (vi) Further grants have been made from the Ambassador's discretionary grant for the running of dispensaries and post graduate classes.

#### Delhi Liquor Licence Case

\*1170. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the observations made by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court on September 30, 1958, on the appeal of Ghaio Mall & Sons against the erstwhile State of Delhi and others, and

(b) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B Pant) (a) Yes

(b) In pursuance of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, invited fresh applications for the grant of an L2 Licence. He was also asked to look into the other aspects of the matter to which reference was made in the aforesaid judgment

#### University Education

\*1171 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many students who are not properly fitted for and not having real intellectual keenness for universities studies join universities, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to keep out such students from universities

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

## STATEMENT

(a) The University Grants Commission has an impression that some students who are not properly fitted for or are not having real intellectual keenness for University studies, join universities. There is, however, no sufficient statistical data at present available to determine the extent of such unsuitable admissions.

(b) At the meeting of the University Grants Commission held on the 8th and 9th July, 1958, this matter was considered with a view to determining if some entrance test could be prescribed for admission to the universities. The Commission was doubtful if an entrance test could be instituted by the Universities for all the students. It was agreed that this matter may be considered at a later time with reference to the recommendations of the Man-Power Committee of the Planning Commission and after fuller data regarding conditions of admissions to colleges had been obtained.

The Commission is at present engaged in collecting the necessary data from the universities.

सिखरी सीमा सुरक्षा दल के लिये मुफ्त राशन

\*११७२. श्री भक्त वर्धन :  
[ श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ३ सितम्बर, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ८५८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के समीपवर्ती तिब्बती सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को मुफ्त राशन देने की योजना के बारे में, जो विचाराधीन था, क्या इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह निर्णय क्या है ।

(ग) वह निर्णय कब से लागू होगा ; और

(घ) क्या यह सुविधा सीमा सुरक्षा दल के प्रतिरिक्त सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में स्थित अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारियों को भी उपलब्ध होगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो. ब. पन्त) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ । सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुँची है कि इस सिलसिले में मौजूदा इतिहास ठीक है और उसमें कोई तबदीली करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठते ।

## Earthwork Contract in Zone 'C' in Rourkela

\*1173. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract for earthwork in Zone 'C' at Rourkela was raised from Rs. 3,07,500 to Rs. 42,67,500 after a firm contract was entered into;

(b) if so, the name of the contractor; and

(c) the circumstances under which this increase of about 1400 per cent. took place?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

## Contract with M/s. Hochtief Gammon, Bombay

\*1174. Shri Nath Pal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 81 on the 13th August, 1958 regarding contract with Hochtief Gammon, Bombay, and state:

(a) how the target price was fixed;

(b) by whom it was fixed; and

(c) whether any such target figure was fixed in any other civil engineering contract?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The target price was fixed by negotiations with the contractor. A high powered Committee of HSPL in consultation with the Technical Consultants conducted these negotiations and recommended the target price for approval.

The negotiations for fixing the target price were conducted on the basis of the prevailing costs of raw materials, wages and other services.

(c) No such target figure has been fixed in any other civil engineering contract at Rourkela.

#### Architectural Study of Temples

\*1175. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is conducting a survey and architectural study of the ancient temples;

(b) if so, names of temples whose architectural study has been completed so far; and

(c) period within which the work will be completed?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 95.]

(c) It is not possible to fix a time limit for such work.

#### National Defence Academy, Khadakvasala

\*1176. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortfall in the recruitment of cadets to the

National Defence Academy, Khadakvasala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):** (a) There has been some short fall in the recruitment of cadets to the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasala.

(b) It is difficult to assess definitely the reasons for the short fall; but some of the reasons may well be—(inherent risk of service in the Armed Forces and) certain difficult conditions of service; greater employment prospects, in an expanding economy, both in the public and private sectors; insufficient public awareness of the prospects of careers in the Armed Forces etc. Government are, however, alive to these problems and have recently taken and are taking remedial measures.

#### Basic Education in Delhi

\*1176-A. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Delhi Municipal Corporation suggesting that basic education in the rural areas in the Union Territory of Delhi be substituted by normal education as imparted to students in the urban areas; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Commonwealth Institute, London

\*1177. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Commonwealth Institute of London is planning expansion of its exhibition gallery on India as part of its pro-



gramme of re-designing its exhibition of galleries?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Yes, Sir.

#### Inflation of Import Invoices

\*1177-A. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that importers of steel sometimes inflate their invoices in order to have balances, otherwise unauthorised under Law, in foreign banks;

(b) whether any investigation has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Some reports to this effect have been received by the Director of Enforcement.

(b) and (c). The Director of Enforcement is investigating the cases and has started adjudication proceedings as provided under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in some of them. In one case a complaint was filed in court, prior to the introduction of the provision for adjudication, but the parties were discharged by the court.

#### Oil Drilling in Bathula

\*1178. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1054 on the 8th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in the drilling operations started at

Bathula near Hoshiarpur in the Punjab State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): By 10th December, 1958 a depth of 3226 metres was reached.

#### Wheat Loan by Canada

\*1179. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a loan agreement between India and Canada for financing Indian purchases of Canadian wheat has been signed recently; and

(b) if so the main terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 96].

#### Civil Engineering Consultants for Rourkela

\*1180. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the Civil Engineering Consultants for Rourkela;

(b) if it is a Consortium of firms, the name of each firm constituting the Consortium;

(c) total fees and other remuneration payable to them; and

(d) the method of selecting them for this job?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Consortium of German Civil Engineering Contractors consisting of Hochtief AG Essen, Gruen and Bil-

finger A.G. Mannheim, Philipp Holzmann AG Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Siemens Bauunion GmbH Munich have been appointed as Consulting Engineers for the design and supervision of the Civil Engineering work concerning the Steel Melting Shop, Rolling Mills, Water Supply System and the By-product Plant. M/s. Hochtief have withdrawn from the supervision contract/consequent upon the award of the Civil Engineering work connected with Hot and Cold Rolling Mills at Rourkela.

(c) DM 4,741,800 plus Rs. 1,670,000.

(d) they were appointed as Consultants by negotiation on the basis of the recommendations of the Steel Delegation which visited West Germany in October, 1956.

#### Gas Cleaning Plant

\*1180-A. Shri Nath Pal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increase of Rs. 12 lakhs and odd has been agreed to for the supply of Gas Cleaning Plant for Rourkela after the final agreement was signed;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an increase; and

(c) the authority which examined this claim technically and the authority who sanctioned it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). No Sir. Since the agreement was entered into between the Hindustan Steel Private Limited and Messrs. Lurgi in July 1956, there has been a readjustment in the cost within the different items of the contract which has resulted in an increase of the f.o.b. cost by about Rs. 12 lakhs and a decrease in other items by about Rs. 16 lakhs, resulting in an overall saving of Rs. 4 lakhs.

#### जलियाँवाला बाग में राष्ट्रीय स्मारक

११५१. श्री भक्त बर्दान :  
[श्री बलबीर सिंह :

क्या बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुमति के जलियाँवाला बाग में राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाने पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ख) उस निधि के उपयोग करने पर किस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ;

(ग) उस स्मारक का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(घ) वह कब तक बन जायेगा ?

बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपंत्री (डा० म० मो० बल्ल) : (क) केवल, ८,६६,०६६ (आठ लाख छियासबे हजार और चौसठ रुपये) ।

(ख) सरकारी अनुदान इस शर्त पर दिया गया है कि उसके खर्च की लेखा परीक्षा भारत के कोम्पट्रोलर और आडीटर जनरल अपने स्वविवेक से कर सकें ।

(ग) मभा की मेज पर विवरण रखा है । [बेसिखे परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६७] ।

(घ) अप्रैल १९५६ में ।

#### Expenditure Tax

1936. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assesseees of expenditure-tax ascertained or registered as on the 30th November, 1958; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure-tax assessments and collections upto the 30th November, 1958 (Statewise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total number of expenditure-tax assesses borne on the registers of the Department as on 30th November, 1958 was 7477.

(b) A statement showing total demand raised and collections of ex-

penditure-tax made upto 30th November, 1958 in various Commissioners' Charges is given below: (As some of the Commissioners hold jurisdiction over more than one State, separate figures for some of the States are not readily available).

(Figure in thousands of Rupees)

| S. No. | Commissioner's Charge                         | Demand raised upto 30-11-58 | Collections made upto 30-11-58 |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1      | Assam, Tripura and Manipur . . . . .          | 27                          | ..                             |
| 2      | Andhra Pradesh . . . . .                      | 5                           | ..                             |
| 3      | Bombay . . . . .                              | 3,48                        | 1,39                           |
| 4      | Bihar and Orissa . . . . .                    | ..                          | ..                             |
| 5      | Delhi and Rajasthan . . . . .                 | 2,21                        | 1,73                           |
| 6      | Kerala and Coimbatore . . . . .               | ..                          | ..                             |
| 7      | Madras . . . . .                              | 6                           | ..                             |
| 8      | Myore . . . . .                               | 3                           | 3                              |
| 9      | Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur and Bhandara . . . . . | 1,60                        | ..                             |
| 10     | Punjab and Himachal Pradesh . . . . .         | 3,14                        | 12                             |
| 11     | Uttar Pradesh . . . . .                       | 96                          | ..                             |
| 12     | West Bengal . . . . .                         | 1,30                        | 23                             |
|        | <b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .                        | <b>13,10</b>                | <b>3,50</b>                    |

[The above figures include also the demand and collections in respect of assessments under section 20 of the Expenditure-tax Act, made by the Central Government in the case of persons in receipt of privy purse].

#### Gift Tax

1997. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of assesses of Gift Tax ascertained or registered so far; and

(b) the amount of Gift Tax collected upto the 30th November, 1958?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 3,270 (as on 1-11-1958).

(b) Rs. 46.64 lakhs.

#### Educational Development Programmes

1998. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the finalised educational development programme for 1958-59 and for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan received from States has been examined; and

(b) if so, the result of the examination?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). The finalised programmes for 1958-59 have been received from all the States and examined. In a few cases where the provision for education exceeded the outlay approved by the Planning Commission, the State Governments were asked to make necessary adjustments.



For the year 1959-60, draft programmes have been received from some States. These are being discussed in the meeting of the Education Working Groups. Discussions for all the States are scheduled to be completed by the second week of January, 1959.

As regards 1960-61, the draft programmes will be received sometime by the end of 1959.

#### Home Science Education

1999 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for expansion of the home science education has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) This Ministry do not have any scheme for the expansion of the Home Science Education as such. However, Home Science in a suitable form is a recognized basic craft for girl students in elementary schools. It is also one of the diversified courses introduced in the multi-purpose Secondary Schools. At the collegiate level, an Operational Agreement (No. 41) of T.C.M. was signed on 31.5.1955 operative for three years, between the Governments of India and the U.S.A. to help develop Home Science Education and Research in India under which consultative advice, training facilities in the U.S.A. and material assistance have been provided to selected Universities and colleges in India through an American University. Due to the growing demand for Home Science in the country, this Agreement has been extended for another three years with effect from 1-6-1958.

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#### Private Technical Institutions

2000 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students are not admitted in many private technical institutions on merit, and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, as far as the Central Government are aware. One of the conditions of grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Central Government to private technical institutions is that admissions should be made on the basis of merit subject to reservation of seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes.

(b) Does not arise.

#### General Service Charges in Durgapur and Bhilai

2001. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Service Charges have increased at Durgapur and Bhilai,

(b) if so, the exact increase in each case,

(c) the reasons for such increase, and

(d) when this increase was intimated to Government and when it was accepted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d) In the contract for the Durgapur steel plant, various sections of the plant have been described like the coke ovens, the blast furnaces, the steel melting shops etc. One such section is called 'General Services'. By this term is meant all interconnecting services like steam distribution, electrical power distribution,

blast furnace gas distribution, coke oven gas distribution, water supply, drainage, sewerage and oxygen distribution, between various sections of the works. They consist of physical works like pressure pipes, electrical conduits and cables, water supply pipes and pumps, drains, culverts and channels, sewers and sewerage pumps, an oxygen plant and a number of control gear, valves and instruments. The cost of these works which was estimated at Rs 6 43 crores in the original total estimate of Rs. 115 crores, is Rs 7 68 crores in the revised estimate of Rs 138 crores

In the detailed project report for the Bhilai steel plant, in which estimates of costs have been given for various sections, many of the items described above have been included either in the relevant production sections like coke ovens, blast furnaces, open hearth plant etc., or as separate items like water supply, sewerage and power supply facilities. There is, however, one item called 'general works'. This consists only of two buildings—one, the main administrative office and the other, personnel training department. The estimate of cost of these two buildings is Rs 0 72 crores

#### Evening Educational Institutions

2002 Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) names and location of evening educational institutions (secondary schools, colleges and technical institutions) at present in Union Territories financially helped by the Central Government (Territory-wise),

(b) number of students in these institutions, and

(c) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and women students?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

#### Land For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2003 Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1842 on the 11th September, 1958 regarding the allotment of cultivable lands to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected and will be laid on the Table, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 98]

#### Health Schemes for Tribal Areas

2004 Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1843 on the 11th September, 1958 regarding the survey of the health problems in tribal areas in the Union Territories and States according to the recommendations of the State Ministers' Conference held in Delhi on the 15th and 16th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected and will be laid on the Table, and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 99]



### Central Social Welfare Board

2005. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1852 on the 11th September, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing details of appointments made of Scheduled Caste Women in various centres of the Central Social Welfare Board functioning in various Union Territories and States?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): A statement giving the requisite information pertaining to Manipur, Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh is placed on the Table [See Appendix IV annexure No 100] Information in respect of Delhi, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir is 'nil'

Complete information in respect of the remaining States/Union Territories is not yet available and will be furnished as soon as available.

### Demand for Iron and Steel by Bombay State

2006. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for iron, steel and coal by the State Government of Bombay for 1958-59;

(b) the quantity allotted so far; and

(c) the quantity lifted by the State Government from the allotted quota?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) The information is given below:

|                          | Demand<br>(April-<br>September,<br>1958) | Allotment<br>(April-<br>September,<br>1958) | Despatches<br>(April-Sep-<br>tember,<br>1958) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                          | (Tons)                                   | (Tons)                                      | (Tons)                                        |
| Coal . . . . .           | 654,918                                  | 528,222                                     | 456,984                                       |
| Finished Steel . . . . . | 85,952                                   | 41,068                                      | 23,044                                        |
| Pig Iron . . . . .       | 17,834                                   | 17,834                                      | Not available                                 |

### Excavations in Jalgaon District

2007. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any excavations were recently carried out in Jalgaon District of Bombay, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the excavations were undertaken in the year 1957 with the following results:—

(1) Excavations at Bahal revealed an occupational strata of 35 feet, falling into four cultural

phases on the basis of pottery and other antiquities. The earliest period (Circa 1st Millennium BC) is a Chalcolithic one. The principal ceramic industry of the period is the painted black on red ware, associated with which are found shreds of thick and coarse grey ware.

(2) The burials exposed at Tekwara opposite Bahal ascribable to the Chalcolithic period (Circa 1st Millennium BC) yielded a painted pot and a few black-and-grey bowls along with a few beads of paste and one of steatite.



**Daultabad Fort**

**2008. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of the Daultabad Fort during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1958-59?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Rs. 6094.00.

(b) Rs. 5000.00.

**Purchase of Steel**

**2009. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2083 on the 7th April, 1958 and the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 21st August, 1958 and state:

(a) the dates on which extensions were granted in each case for contracts against direct purchase by Government and importers separately; and

(b) the quantities involved?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

**Scholarships to Backward Classes Students**

**2010. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, who passed in the supplementary examinations from various educational institutions have applied for fresh and renewal of Post-Matric scholarships for the year 1958-59;

(b) if so, the number of applications received so far State-wise and class-wise; and

(c) the allotment made for 1958-59 under each category?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. I. Shirmall):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statistics regarding the applications received from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students, State-wise and class-wise, after passing the Supplementary examinations, are not readily available and the collection thereof will involve the examination of all the applications received numbering about 83,000

The time and labour spent on collecting the required information will hardly be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 225 lakhs has been sanctioned for the award of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students for the year 1958-59 and allocation of funds among the three groups is as under:

| Name of the Community  | Amount allotted      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Scheduled Castes       | Rs.<br>125 lakhs     |
| Scheduled Tribes       | 25 lakhs             |
| Other Backward Classes | 75 lakhs             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>Rs. 225 lakhs</b> |

### Equipment for Military Personnel

2011. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there have been any changes recently made in the "charged" items (items supplied on payment) in the equipment supplied to J.C.Os., N.C.Os. and O.Rs. of the Indian Army?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):** No, Sir.

### Scavengers Colonies

2012. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the loans and grants from Central Government to different States for establishing Scavengers Colonies in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** No request has been received by the Government of India from any State Government during 1957-58 and so far during 1958-59 for loans and grants for establishing Scavengers Colonies.

### Post-Matric Scholarships

2013. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the amount of scholarships paid under Government of India Scheme for Post Matric studies during 1957-58 and 1958-59 in Orissa (year-wise) to students belonging to (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) Other Backward Classes?

**The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House

### STATEMENT

| Name of the Community  | Amount of scholarship paid for the year 1957-58 to students of Orissa State. |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scheduled Castes       | Rs. 53,041                                                                   |
| Scheduled Tribes       | Rs. 52,587                                                                   |
| Other Backward Classes | Rs. 4,98,978                                                                 |
| Total                  | 6,04,606                                                                     |

Information regarding the amount of scholarships paid for the year 1958-59 to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes scholars of Orissa State is not yet available, as the scholarships for 1958-59 are in the process of being awarded.

### Monuments in Rajasthan

2014. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey in regard to monuments in Rajasthan has since been made; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for preservation of historical monuments of national importance in Rajasthan during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) The survey is in progress.

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (b) 1956-57: | Rs. 1,30,868.00 |
| 1957-58:     | Rs. 1,74,072.00 |

### After-care Programme in Orissa

2016. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount allotted to Orissa under the After-care Programme for rehabilitation of prisoners during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):** During the Second Plan period, an amount of approximately Rs. 15.5 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for the After-care Programme as a whole for Orissa. No specific amount has been allotted separately for the rehabilitation of prisoners.

### Foreign Exchange for Visits abroad

2017. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange allowed to Shri Shanti Prasad Jain of Sahu Jain

Ltd. for travels abroad during 1957-58; and

(b) the period of foreign travel for which such foreign exchange was allowed?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) No exchange was released to Shri Shanti Prasad Jain of Sahu Jain Ltd., for travels abroad during 1957-58.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **Regimental Battalion Fund**

**2018. Shri U. C. Patnalk:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total Regimental Battalion Fund of each Regiment and Battalion in the Indian Army as on 1st April, 1958;

(b) what is the monthly "cuttings" (compulsory) from each individual (rank-wise);

(c) where and how are the amounts deposited;

(d) how are the funds operated;

(e) what is the Control over its expenditure; and

(f) who audits the expenditure?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):** (a) Regimental funds of a Unit/Regiment comprise a number of funds, including certain private funds (Battalion fund is one such private fund), and no information is available about the total amount held by each Unit/Regiment in its Regimental funds. The amounts differ from unit to unit. It is considered that the time and labour involved in the collection of the information will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved nor would it be desirable in the public interest to disclose the names of each Regiment/Battalion necessary for the purpose of furnishing this information.

(b) The rates of subscriptions to the various Regimental funds, including

Regimental private funds, which are made on a voluntary basis, vary from unit to unit, fund to fund and rank to rank.

(c) Regimental funds are deposited in the approved banks and are invested in Government securities and certificates.

(d) The Officer Commanding of the Unit operates the funds as a trustee.

(e) The Commanding Officer is competent to incur expenditure upto 25 per cent. of the annual income of the funds or Rs. 2,000, whichever is less. Expenditure beyond this limit requires sanction of the Brigade/Sub-Area/Area Commander.

(f) The expenditure incurred from the Regimental funds is audited at the end of each quarter by audit boards under the orders of the Station Commander.

#### **Mysore Iron and Steel Works**

**2019. Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated to convert the Mysore Iron and Steel Works of Bhadravati into a Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) It is understood that the Mysore Government have decided to convert the Works into a Corporation. Official reply from the State Government has not however been yet received.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **I.P.S. (Special Recruitment) Scheme**

**2020. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no person has been recruited in the I.P.S.



from the open market under the Indian Police Service (Special Recruitment) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) In view of the nature of duties to be performed by the Indian Police Service Officers and the total requirement of additional officers, it was felt that it was neither necessary nor useful to recruit overage recruits from the open market.

#### Aid to Nepal under the Colombo Plan

2021. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the amount of assistance given by the Government of India to Government of Nepal under the Colombo Plan from the 1st April, to 30th November, 1958; and

(b) the items on which the amount of assistance has been spent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The approximate expenditure incurred during the period from 1st April, to 30th November, 1958 on the financial and technical assistance to the Government of Nepal is Rs 76,00,000

(b) Minor Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes.

Reconnaissance survey, construction and maintenance of roads

Aerial Survey Triangulation and mapping.

Survey and preliminary investigation of the Hydro-electric projects

Engineering and Traffic survey for the conversion of narrow gauge railway from Raxaul to Amlekhganj into metre gauge and its extension to Hitaara.

#### Village Development

Services of experts in the various fields like Engineering, Education,

Posts and Telegraphs, Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Finance and Accounts Forests.

Provision of training places for the nominees of the Government of Nepal.

#### Kidnapped Children

2022. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many children were kidnapped in Delhi during the period September to November, 1958; and

(b) how many so far been recovered out of those?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) 32 (minors).

(b) 22.

#### Oil Refineries

2023 { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Barman:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Damani:  
Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:  
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 178 on the 18th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations made in the project studies on the proposed oil refineries at Gauhati and Barauni,

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon and

(c) the progress made in the setting up of the two refineries?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It has been decided to establish 0.75 million ton oil refinery in Assam

and 1.5 to 2 million tons refinery at Barauni in Bihar.

(c) An agreement has been concluded with the Government of Rumanian People's Republic for the construction of Assam refinery and steps are being taken to procure long term credit for the Barauni refinery.

#### 1961 Population Census

2024. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 183 on the 18th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the further steps taken in connection with the preparation for the 1961 population census;

(b) the different aspects regarding which changes or modifications would be introduced in the next census as compared to the last one;

(c) the nature of changes proposed to be made in the organisational and administrative set up of the Census operations; and

(d) when the enumeration will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) State Governments have been addressed to nominate State Superintendents of Census Operations and their selection is progressing in consultation with the Census Commissioner

The draft questionnaire for the next census has been formulated by the Census Commissioner with the help of representatives of Ministries, State Governments, academic bodies specialising in demography and economic research and other special interests. It is proposed to test the questionnaire with the help of State Statistical Bureaus, the National Sample Survey and other specialised institutions to find out the suitability of the

form of questions and whether any modifications would be required in them.

(b) In order to maintain continuity and comparability with past censuses, few radical changes are ever made in any census. The requirements of the Planning Commission will, however, be kept in view.

(c) Organisational and administration continuity will be sought to be maintained, subject to improvement in the calibre of enumerators. For the first time, owing to the completion of State Reorganisation, uniformity will obtain in organisation, administration and purpose all over India.

(d) In 1951 enumeration took 23 days. In 1961 the period will not perhaps be exceeded, beginning sometime in February 1961 and ending around 3rd March, 1961.

#### Legal Terminology in Hindi

2025. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 26th August, 1958 and state the further progress made by the expert committee set up for evolving legal terminology in Hindi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): Since the Starred Question No. 502 was answered on 26-8-1958, the Committee has evolved 362 more terms

#### Hindi Translation of Acts

2026. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the titles of the Acts which have so far been translated into Hindi?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarwadi): 206 Central Acts have so far been translated into Hindi. A list containing the titles of Acts so translated is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 101] Part I contains the names of principal Acts so translated, Part II the names of amending Acts separate-

is translated, Part III, the names of Acts the translations of which are under print and Part IV the names of Acts so translated which have since been repealed.

### Living conditions of students

2027. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Kodiyar:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot survey of living conditions of students has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the survey report has been received?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Three-Year Degree Course

2028. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that target has not been achieved in introduction of the three-year degree course;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of colleges in which three-year degree course was to be introduced in 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59, State-wise; and

(d) the number of Colleges in which three-year degree course has been introduced during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 102].

### सैनिकों की सुविधाएँ

२०२९. श्री एच. डेव : क्या प्रसिद्धता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सैनिकों को छुट्टी के दिनों में विश्राम और मनोरंजन की सुविधाएँ कहाँ कहाँ दी गयी हैं और ये सुविधाएँ क्या हैं ?

प्रसिद्धता उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीडिया) : छुट्टी के दौरान सैनिकों के विश्राम और मनोरंजन के लिये सरकार ने कहीं भी कोई विशेष सुविधाएँ नहीं दी हैं । ताहम सरकार ने सम्मिलित पूँजी से नियत किराया देने पर पावर्तीय स्थानों पर छुट्टी काटने के लिए जाने वाले सेवा दलों के आफिसरों को ऐसे क्वार्टर देने की मंजूरी दे रखी है, जो वहाँ सेवा कर रहे आफिसरों की आवश्यकताओं में फालतू है । ऊँटाकमंड में "रनटाटा आफिसरज हालिडे होम" नाम का एक प्राइवेट होस्टेल भी है, जो असावजनिक निधि से चल रहा है । होस्टेल में ३६ प्रतिष्ठियों के लिये जगह है और ऊँटाकमंड जाने वाले सेवा दलों के आफिसर वाजवी दरों पर वहाँ घर की तरह आराम में रह सकते हैं । बम्बई में 'कान्वालिस फील्ड केप्टीन' है जो नौसेना द्वारा असावजनिक निधि से चल रही है । इस केप्टीन में जहाजियों को खर्चा देकर छुट्टियों के दौरान में दो महीनो तक रहने की सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हैं । विभिन्न राज्यों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आगमगाहें/मराण भी हैं जिनका, छुट्टी पर उन स्थानों पर जाने वाले सेवा दलों के मेजिबर्ग, थोड़े समयों के लिए रहने का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

### Release of Prisoners

2030. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether prisoners convicted in (i) Union Territories, (ii) States under



the Central Act were released on the 2nd October, 1958 on the eve of Gandhi Jayanti; and

(b) if so, number of such prisoners released in each State and Union Territory; and

(c) whether these included political prisoners?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Import of Steel Products from Japan

2031. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Prime Quality Steel and articles fabricated or processed from steel as raw material, imported from Japan during 1958 so far and proposed to be imported during 1959;

(b) the terms and conditions of these imports;

(c) the future programme of imports drawn up; and

(d) the various categories of such imports of steel products?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Prime Qualities of steel imported from Japan from January to October, 1958, amounted to 184,891 tons, valued at Rs. 15,62,36,754/-. Imports from Japan in 1958 cannot, however, be estimated at present with any degree of accuracy. No information is available in regard to imports of articles fabricated or processed from steel as raw material.

(b) Generally, imports of steel are being arranged on "c.i.f." basis by payments made by the importers against an irrevocable letter of Credit in favour of the Sellers.

(c) No definite programme has so far been drawn up for future imports of steel from Japan.

(d) Imports in 1958 were mainly of categories like rails, structurals, plates, sheets, strips, bars and rounds.

#### Coal Production

2032. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal field companies with an annual output of 3 million tons and more; and

(b) what was their production during the first nine months of 1958?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Two.

(b) 5.8 million tons.

#### Oil Refining Training School

2033. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up of a training school at Bombay for Oil Refining Industry has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Oil Exploration in Naga Hills

2034. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for exploration for oil in the Naga hills area has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for the exploration for oil in the Naga Hills area.

**Manipur College of Dance**

2035. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur College of Dance has no hostel at present; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide some hostel accommodation there?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Sangeet Natak Akademi has made provision for hostel accommodation in its budget for 1959-60

**General Insurance Policies taken out by Government**

2036 Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) how much amount was paid as insurance premium for fire and miscellaneous risks policies taken out by Government during 1957-58, and

(b) how much of such business was allotted to Government owned Companies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready

**Rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

2037. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1956-57 (p 45) and state:

(a) whether complete figures are now available of the rehabilitated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who were displaced as a result of the construction of dams, industrial plants, factories and other national development projects, and

(b) if so, when a statement containing the information will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) No Sir The latest figures available are shown in the statement placed on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 103]

**Welfare Extension Projects**

2038. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) what portions of the welfare extension projects have so far been established with central help and which are to be established within the third year of the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) whether all the districts have been covered by these projects;

(c) if not, how many, and

(d) where such projects are located in the district of Mayurbhanj, Orissa?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No target has been fixed by the Central Social Welfare Board for the establishment of welfare extension projects. However, 532 welfare extension projects, 460 outside Community Development Blocks and 72 inside the Community Development Blocks have so far been established. Except in very special circumstances, all welfare extension projects are now to be set up in the blocks to be taken up for development by the Ministry of Community Development. Out of 200 blocks proposed to be undertaken for development by the Ministry of Community Development for the current year viz third year of the 2nd Five Year Plan, welfare extension projects have been started so far in four blocks only

(b) No, Sir

(c) 276 Districts

(d) One at Ranguam

# **Libraries for Women and Children in Orissa**

**2039. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board have sanctioned any grant to voluntary Social Welfare Organisations for libraries for children and women in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what amount has been allotted for this purpose during 1958-59?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1958-59 so far, the Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,150-00 to twelve voluntary social welfare institutions for this purpose.

## **किरायेदारी के संशोधित नियम**

२०४०. { श्री भक्त बर्मान :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १७ मार्च १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित पत्र बल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) छावनी बोर्डों के क्षेत्रों में किरायेदारी के संशोधित नियमों के सम्बन्ध में जारी किये आदेशों की एक प्रति ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक छावनी में इस संशोधित नियमावली में कितने व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया है यह बनाने वाला एक विवरण ?

**प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार भजीठिया) :**

(क) पुराने अनुदान और पट्टे के अधिकारों को सम्पूर्ण अधिकारों में बदलने के नियम, खुलासे तौर पर देने वाले, भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या ४/६/एल सी/५६६६-एल/डी (सी एंड एल)/५७, दिनांक २१-१०-५७, की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जानी है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूचक संख्या १०४]

(ख) सरकार नीचे दिये गये चार मामलों में अधिकारों के बदले जाने के सहमत है, परन्तु सरकार द्वारा हक-बुकी, तबादले के विलेख के प्रमित रूप, मिलिट्री एस्टेट आफिसरों को सरकार की ओर से छावनियों में प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों के भूमि-अनुदानों के संबंध में हस्ताक्षर करने के प्रतिनिधि नियुक्ति अधिकारी आदि के बारे में प्रशासन आदेशों के जारी जारी न होने के कारण विलेख नहीं लिखे गये :—

पूना छावनी १

रानीखेत छावनी १

आगरा छावनी में काटे गये क्षेत्र ०

इन आदेशों के जल्दी जारी होने की आशा है ।

प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों में तबादले के ४७० प्रार्थनापत्रों और बंगला-क्षेत्रों के बारे में ७० प्रार्थनापत्रों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार हो रहा है ।

## **Corruption**

**2041. Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) against how many officers of the Central Government prosecutions have been launched under Section 5(3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947; and

(b) in how many cases so far conviction has been secured upto the Supreme Court stage?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) Sec. 5(3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, is not a penal section under which prosecutions can be launched. It is a rule of evidence which has been utilised in 16 cases involving 17 Central Government servants.

(b) Of the 17 Central Government servants referred to above 5 were convicted by the trial courts, 6 acquitted, and the cases of the remaining 6 are



still under trial. Of the 5 convicted by the trial courts, 4 filed appeals before High Courts. Appeals in respect of two of them have been allowed and in respect of two others have been dismissed. One appeal is still pending before the High Court. One Central Govt. servant whose appeal was so dismissed by the High Court has now appealed to the Supreme Court, and this is still pending.

#### "Smugglers on Western Border"

2042. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of persons killed, injured or arrested on the Indo-Pakistan Western border from August to November, 1958 in connection with smuggling of goods or gold, etc.?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The number of persons killed, injured or arrested on the Indo-Pakistan Western border from August to November, 1958 in connection with smuggling of goods or gold, etc., are as stated below:

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| Killed   | 5  |
| Injured  | 1  |
| Arrested | 80 |

#### Confiscated Gold and Silver

2043. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**  
          **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2113 on the 16th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding confiscated gold and silver in possession of Government has been collected, and

(b) if so, the nature of the information collected?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 105]

#### Central Pool of Scientists and Technologists

2044. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**  
          **Shri Ram Krishan:**  
          **Shri Naushir Bharucha:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members of the eighteen-man Committee recently constituted by Government to advise the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in connection with the Central Pool of Scientists and Technologists;

(b) the exact functions of the Committee;

(c) the duration of membership of the Committee; and

(d) the number of times that it has met so far since it was constituted?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) The Committee has not been fully constituted as yet.

(b) To advise the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which is the Controlling Authority of the Pool, in all matters relating to the administration of the Pool

(c) Two years, but this does not apply to *ex-officio* members.

(d) The Committee has not met so far

#### School Buildings in Delhi

2045. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1420 on the 3rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the remaining school buildings have been constructed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of buildings constructed so far locality-wise; and

(c) the total amount spent on them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Out of 53 buildings proposed for construction during 1958-59, 14 buildings have been completed and 15 more buildings, which are under construction, are likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

(b) 1. Government Girls' Middle School, Arambagh Lane, New Delhi.

2. Government Higher Secondary School, Pusa Institute, New Delhi.

3. Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, Roop Nagar, Delhi.

4. Government Boys' Higher Secondary School, Pehlampur, Delhi.

5. Government Boys' Higher Secondary School, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.

6. Government Boys' Higher Secondary School, Mehrauli, Delhi.

7. Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, Ramesh Nagar, Delhi.

8. Government Middle School, Medical Enclave, New Delhi.

9. Junior Basic School, Hassanpur, Delhi.

10. Junior Basic School, Nasirpur, Delhi.

11. Junior Basic School, Pochanpur, Delhi.

12. Junior Basic School, Bapraula, Delhi.

13. Junior Basic School, Bakhtawarpur, Delhi.

14. Junior Basic School, Molarband, Delhi.

(c) Against an estimated cost of Rs. 12,50,893, an expenditure of Rs. 8,87,759 was incurred up to 31-10-1958.

#### Increase in the cost of Equipments for Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants

2046. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(i) the various increases sanctioned to different equipment suppliers after the agreements were entered into for Bhilai and Durgapur Steel plants individually;

(ii) the reasons for such increases; and

(iii) the agency which examined the claims and sanctioned them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (i), (ii) and (iii). In the contracts with the U.S.S.R. organisations, for the supply of plant, equipment and stores for the Bhilai steel plant, there is no specific provision for increases in prices. However, a sum of Rs. 7,85,985 was paid to the U.S.S.R. organisations on account of extra freight due to the closure of the Suez Canal.

In the contract with the Indian Steelworks Construction Company for the Durgapur steel plant, variations in price are allowed for any recognised rise or fall in the rates of wages, salaries and cost of materials. Claims to the extent of Rs. 27 million, on this account, have been received.

In addition, if any changes are made to the plant as described in the contract, corresponding changes in the prices have to be agreed between the Indian Steelworks Construction Company and the Hindustan Steel Private Limited. It is understood that the result of such modifications until the end of September, 1958 has been Rs. 16,756,223.

#### Blast Furnace for Bourkela

2047. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increase of about Rs. 52 lakhs has been sanctioned for the supply of blast



furnaces for Rourkela, after the agreement was signed;

(b) whether this increase is payable in rupees or in foreign currency; and

(c) the agency which scrutinised the claims for this increase at our end?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The increase was due to certain modifications in the design and layout of the Blast Furnace Plant and was sanctioned not after the signing of the final agreement but after the issue of the initial letter of interest

(b) In foreign currency.

(c) The modifications were recommended by the Technical Adviser of HSPL after detailed discussions with the consultants—IGKD and approved by Messrs. International Construction Company, London, consultants to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

#### Earth work contract in Zone 'B' in Rourkela

2048. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of contract was raised from Rs 58,91,600 to Rs 1,58,64,000 after the firm contract was entered into for earth work in Zone 'B' at Rourkela;

(b) if so, the name of the contractor; and

(c) the circumstances under which this increase was sanctioned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The amount of the contract was raised from Rs. 58.91 lakhs to about Rs 85 lakhs.

(b) Messrs. Modern India Construction Company Ltd.;

(c) Initially the Rourkela Plant was to have a capacity of half million tons of steel. The contract was issued for Rs. 58,91,600 on the basis of this capacity. Eventually the capacity was

raised to one million tons and on the basis of the increased quantity of earthwork to be done, the cost of the contract was raised to Rs. 85 lakhs.

#### Rolling Mills in Rourkela

2049. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tenders received for contract for the civil engineering works for the rolling mills at Rourkela;

(b) whether the lowest tender was accepted in each case; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not accepting it?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Five tenders were received from firms in India and two quotations from foreign firms. Besides an Indian firm, i.e., Messrs Gammons, submitted that they would be in a position to tender for the work if allowed to form a consortium with M/s Hochtief, a German firm.

(b) and (c) Technical Consultants were of the view that the lowest tenderer did not have the necessary experience, equipment or personnel to undertake the job and hence it could not be considered. The contract was awarded, after negotiation, to M/s. Hochtief Gammon at a cost, lower than the next acceptable tender.

#### Services rendered by International Construction Company

2050. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the actual services rendered by the International Construction Company so far; and

(b) the total amount paid to them so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) International Construction Company



are Technical Consultants for Durgapur Steel Plant as well as for General Advice. I have already given the details of the services rendered by the Company for Durgapur Works in my written reply to Shri Morarka's Question No. 187 of the 13th August, 1958 and for General Advice in my answer to his Starred Question No. 504 of the 26th August, 1958. The work of the I.C.C. is a continuous one and they are carrying out their obligations under both the agreements.

(b) Rs. 124,40,000.

#### Water Supply in Rourkela

2951. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water supply at Rourkela will be ready by the time the entire plant would go into production;

(b) whether the supply of water would be equal to the requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Water for the Rourkela Steel Plant will be supplied from the river Brahmini. To ensure adequate supply of water in the river during the dry season, a storage reservoir is being built across Sankh, a tributary of the river Brahmini. The Dam is practically complete and sufficient water has been stored to take care of the requirements of the Steel Plant from the summer of 1959 onwards.

#### अध्ययन के लिये विदेश जाने वाले छात्र

२०५२. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए जाने वाले छात्रों को अनुमति देने के लिये प्रत्येक विषय की क्या योग्यताएँ अथवा कसौटी निर्धारित है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : अध्ययन के लिये विदेश जाने वाले प्राइवेट भारतीय छात्रों के लिए रखी गयी योग्यताओं/कसौटी के बारे में विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूच संख्या १०६]

#### Educational and Vocational Training Courses

2952. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Organisation in India provides Educational and Vocational Training courses and special courses for absorption of service personnel in civil life; and

(b) if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay on the Table a list of such courses?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The Defence Organisation in India does not provide any educational and vocational training courses or any other special courses specially for the absorption of Service personnel in civil life. Education and training of the personnel are, however, given very considerable importance in the Armed Forces and the education imparted to those personnel during their service career and the training they have to undergo at the various institutions run by the Services for this purpose in different parts of the country, although intended to equip the personnel for efficient performance of their duties in the Armed Forces, also assist them in securing suitable employment in civil life after their release from the Armed Forces. Some vocational and technical training is, however, arranged for ex-Servicemen to qualify them for gainful employment in civil life. Attention is invited in this connection to Part (i) of the statement laid on the table of this House in answer to Starred Question No. 980 on 15-12-1958.

### Pakistanis in India

2054 Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Pakistanis surreptitiously staying in this country at present either by coming to India without any valid passports or by overstaying?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The number on the 1st February, 1958 was as follows:-

(1) Those staying without valid passports—8,283

(11) Those overstaying after the expiry of their visas—81,551

Later information is not yet available

### Recruitment of Drilling Staff

2055. Shri Hem Raj Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment to the posts of Rigmen and Topmen for drilling operations in Punjab is done through the Employment Exchange at Dehra Dun,

(b) whether any facilities for such recruitment exist in the Employment Exchange of Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya). (a) Yes, but only partly

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

### Development Quota of Steel for Punjab

2056. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Punjab have recently requested the Central

Government to increase the development scheme quota of steel, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

### Social Welfare Centres in Punjab

2057. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of social welfare centres started in the backward and other areas of Punjab during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far under the aegis of the Central Social Welfare Board,

(b) the schemes taken up in these centres during the same period, and

(c) the amount of money spent on each scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) At present, there is no clear definition of backward areas but if by backward area, the honourable member means scheduled area, information is as follows:-

|         | Scheduled areas | Other areas |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1957-58 | Nil             | 5           |
| 1958-59 | Nil             | 3           |

(b) Balwadi, arts and crafts classes, ante-natal, post-natal care and maternity services, village sanitation, adult literacy and cultural programmes

(c) The centres do not keep account for staff, contingencies, etc., separately for every item of activity. Information about total expenditure incurred by the Centres on all these activities under different heads viz., staff, contingencies, establishment, travelling allowances, etc., is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.



**Vigyan Mandirs**

2058. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Panigrahi:  
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the names of places where *Vigyan Mandirs* are to be established in the country during the remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Locations of *Vigyan Mandirs*, to be set up in future, have not yet been finally decided.

**Scholarships to Kumbhar Caste Students in Orissa**

2059. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2887 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post-Matric scholarships awarded to the students of Kumbhar (Potters) caste of Orissa State by the Government of India were recovered from these students;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the result of consideration of the applications for renewal and fresh awards of post-Matric scholarships received from the students of this caste from Orissa State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(c) Ten renewal and twenty "Fresh" applications for scholarships for 1958-59 have been received from the candidates belonging to Kumbhar caste of Orissa State. Out of the ten renewal applications, the scholarships of nine candidates have so far been renewed. In the case of the remaining one applicant, all the information required in the application form has not been furnished by him and has been called for. Out of the twenty "Fresh" applications, seven applicants, who alone have come up to the required standard of selection, have been selected for scholarships.

**Central Government Pleaders in Calcutta**

2060. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 353 on the 21st August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether applications were called for the posts of Senior and Junior Central Government Pleaders in the City Civil Court, Calcutta;

(b) if not, what were the considerations that led to the appointment of the present two incumbents;

(c) what is the amount of pocket expenses and travelling allowances paid to these two lawyers separately since their appointment;

(d) what is the total number of civil cases disposed of or pending in the City Civil Courts in which the Government of India is either plaintiff or defendant since the appointment of Government pleaders; and

(e) what is the number of criminal cases disposed of or pending which have been conducted on behalf of the Government of India by either of these two lawyers since their appointment?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.



(b) The standing and suitability of lawyers and the terms acceptable to them were considered before their appointment as Central Government Pleaders in the City Civil Court, Calcutta

(c) Out-of-pocket expenses upto 30th November, 1958 (for court fees, obtaining copies, etc)

Sr Central Govt Pleader—  
Rs 1,200 82 nP

Jr Central Govt Pleader—Nil  
Travelling allowances—Nil

(d) Suits and proceedings disposed of by the Court upto 30th November, 1958—39

Suits and proceedings pending on 30th November, 1958—51

Out of 39 suits and proceedings disposed of, 16 were conducted by the Central Government Pleaders and 23 by other lawyers, who were engaged in the suits before the appointment of the Government Pleaders

(e) Nil Criminal cases are not entrusted to the Central Govt Pleaders

#### Removal of Chairman of Manipur Territorial Council

2061 Shri L Achaw Singh Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the no-confidence motion against the last Chairman of the Manipur Territorial Council was carried by a simple majority or by two thirds majority of the council, and

(b) the circumstances under which the last Chairman was removed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B Pant): (a) and (b) The resolution for the removal of the Chairman was passed by a simple majority Thereupon, in exercise of the powers vested in him under section 22(2) of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956, the Administrator removed the Chairman from his office

#### Artificial Rain-making

2062. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer has been deputed abroad for training in artificial rain-making techniques;

(b) whether any request has been made by Madras Government for deputing officers for this purpose;

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon,

(d) whether any apparatus used for artificial rain-making has been received from abroad,

(e) if so, from which country, and

(f) whether it has been experimented upon by our Scientists?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir One officer of the Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit, National Physical Laboratory, was deputed to Australia for six months for training under Colombo Plan in the techniques of cloud and rain physics research, including experiments on artificial rain-making

(b) Yes, Sir The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) received a request from the Government of Madras

(c) The request was duly considered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, but was not acceded to

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

(f) Does not arise

#### Bad Climate Allowance

2063 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are towns in Orissa, where the Central Government employees are paid bad climate allowance during their postings, and

(b) if so, which are these places?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 107]

**Gold Smuggling**

**2064. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of smuggled gold seized in Bombay during 1958-59 so far;

(b) the number of persons involved in smuggling of gold; and

(c) how many of them have been convicted?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) 18,983 tolas were seized between 1st April, 1958 and 31st October, 1958.

(b) 189.

(c) Prosecutions were launched against 40 persons out of whom 28 have so far been convicted. One person was acquitted and cases against the remaining eleven are pending.

**Extension of Services**

**2065. Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many gazetted officers of the Government of India stationed in Delhi have been given extensions after reaching the age of superannuation; and

(b) how many of them have been given extensions for the fourth and the fifth time?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Deputy General Manager for Rourkela Steel Plant**

**2066. Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Deputy General Manager has been appointed for the Steel Plant at Rourkela;

(b) the method of selection; and

(c) the scale of pay on which he has been appointed.

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Departmental promotion.

(c) Rs. 1,300-60-1,600.

**Indian Students in U.K.**

**2067. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of students pursuing different courses of study at present in U.K., and how many of them are women, and what are the subjects they are engaged in; and

(b) what are the steps taken so far by the Indian High Commission in London to organise their social and cultural life?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) and (b). According to the available information, the total number of Indian students in U.K. as on 1st January, 1958 is 3,850. Out of this, approximately 15 per cent were in Medicine, 55 per cent in Engineering and Technology, 20 per cent in Applied and Pure Science and 10 per cent in Humanities, Teachers' Training and Law. Information for the rest of the question is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**Reorganisation of Army Staff**

**2068. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantis:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal regarding the reorganisation of Army Staff at different levels;

(b) if so, details of the proposal; and

(c) when this scheme will be put into operation?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia):** (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal regarding the re-organisation of Army Staff at different levels. Some time ago it was decided to create a few senior posts and upgrade some others to bring them in line with the responsibilities attached to them and pursuant to that decision sanctions to cover the following decisions have issued—

- (1) creation of the post of a Deputy Chief of the Army Staff in the rank of Lt-General;
- (2) upgrading the rank of the Principal Staff Officers at Army HQ from Maj-Gen to Lt-Gen and creation of the posts of Deputy PSOs in the rank of Maj-Gen;
- (3) upgrading the post of GOC XV Corps from the local rank of Lt-Gen to that of substantive Lt-Gen;
- (4) upgrading the rank of Director of Signals to Maj-Gen;
- (5) creation of an additional post of Maj-Gen in the Corps of Engineers;
- (6) creation of the posts of Brigadiers-in-Charge of Administration in the three Commands

2 Before Independence most of the above posts carried the higher ranks which have now been sanctioned

#### Ford Foundation Training Centres in India

2069. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tania:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 502 on the 18th August, 1958 and state.

(a) the number of Ford Foundation Training Centres in India;

(b) the places where they are situated; and

(c) the number of persons at present under training?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 108].

#### दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

२०७० श्री भक्त बर्मान क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १६ मितम्बर, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १४०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त को भेजे गये पत्र में निम्न निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० कर्त) दिल्ली प्रशासन के सरकारी काम हिन्दी में किये जाने के बारे में समय निश्चित करने के लिये दिल्ली के चीफ कमिशनर ने १५ मितम्बर, १९५८ को छ सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाई है। कमेटी की अब तक दो बैठकें हुई हैं और उम्मीद है कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट चीफ कमिशनर को जल्दी ही दे देगी।

#### पब्लिक स्कूल

२०७१ श्री भक्त बर्मान क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ६ मई, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या २११८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा जो नीति निर्धारित की गयी है उसे वास्तव में किम हद तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है,

(ख) प्रत्येक पब्लिक स्कूल के छात्रों का केन्द्रीय छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जा रही है, और

(ग) पब्लिक स्कूलों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति देने के बारे में भविष्य में क्या नीति अपनाई जायेगी ?



खिला मंत्री (डा० का० ला० जीमल्लो :  
(क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-घटन पर  
रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४,  
अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]

#### उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्धक के निक्षेप

२०७२. श्री भक्त वर्मन: क्या इस्लाम,  
खाल और ईबन मंत्री १२ दिसम्बर, १९५७  
के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७८ के उत्तर  
के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि  
उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में रूपगंगा नदी  
की घाटी में गन्धक के निक्षेपों की घोर  
विस्तार-पूर्वक जांच करने के सम्बन्ध में  
इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खाल और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे०  
नालवीय): मई और जून, १९५८ में भारतीय  
भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने गढ़वाल जिले  
की रूपगंगा नदी की घाटी में गन्धक के निक्षेपों  
की जांच का कार्य किया था। इसके बाद  
काम बन्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि क्षेत्र आशा-  
जनक नहीं था।

#### Grants for Students' Tours

2073. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister  
of Education be pleased to lay a state-  
ment on the Table showing:

(a) the amount of grant given by  
the Government to educational insti-  
tutions for conducting students' tours  
during 1958-59; and

(b) the names of the institutions  
State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L.  
Shrimall): (a) Rs. 4,28,381 (upto  
30th November, 1958).

(b) A statement is laid on the Table  
of the House. [See Appendix IV, an-  
nexure No. 110].

#### Oil Survey in Tripura

2074. Shri Bangahl Thakur: Will the  
Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian

Oil Experts went to Tripura and con-  
ducted a survey for oil there; and

(b) if so, what are the detailed re-  
ports of their survey?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri  
K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They opened that the trends of  
folds appear favourable. But the  
general geological environment does  
not appear to be as suitable as those  
found in the Punjab, Ganga Valley,  
Rajasthan, Cambay and Orissa.

#### Coal Loading Plant for Durgapur

2075. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will  
the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel  
be pleased to state whether it is a  
fact that a coal loading plant for  
Durgapur has been ordered from a  
Nuremberg concern which will load  
150-250 tons of coal per hour?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and  
Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): An  
order for a Coal Handling Plant and  
not for a Coal Loading Plant has been  
placed with M/s. M. A. N. Nueren-  
berg, West Germany, by the Damodar  
Valley Corporation for the power sta-  
tion they are putting up next to the  
steel plant.

#### Nepalese in Manipur

2076. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the  
Minister of Home Affairs be pleased  
to refer to the reply given to Starred  
Question No. 393 on the 21st February,  
1958 and state:

(a) whether the influx of Nepalese  
refugees has stopped;

(b) whether it is also a fact that  
tribals of the Kangpokpi area in the  
Ladar Hills have made repeated re-  
quests for the ejection of these  
Nepalese; and

(c) if so, steps taken so far in this  
respect?

The Minister of Home Affairs  
(Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c). Orders have been issued by the Manipur Administration authorising the Deputy Commissioner to take action for the ejectment of those persons who have encroached on Khas lands or unsettled lands in the villages. Where, however, land has been transferred by tribals themselves for consideration, they can seek redress in courts of law.

For the future protection of the tribals the provisions of Chapter X of the Assam Land & Revenue Regulations, 1886, have been recently applied to the hill areas of Manipur, according to which any transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals can only be allowed with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

#### Suspension of Manipur Officers

2077. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 14 policemen including 7 officers have been suspended in October, 1958 in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No. 3 Sub-Inspectors and one constable were suspended.

(b) One Sub-Inspector was suspended for dereliction of duty, and the others on allegations of accepting illegal gratification.

#### कोयले के निक्षेप

२०७८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस्वात, खान और ईबन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश की गोदावरी घाटी और बिहार के करनपुर नामक स्थान में कोयले की खोज के लिये भू-खेदन का जो कार्य चल रहा है, उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के. डे. बालवीर) : गोदावरी की घाटी के कोयला

क्षेत्रों का अनुसंधान (reconnaissance) पूरा कर दिया गया है और ब्यबन (drilling) के लिये स्थान चुन लिए गये हैं। कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जायेगा।

करनपुरा में स्टेट कालिरीज के मुख्य खनि इन्जीनियर द्वारा चुने हुये अनेकों ब्लॉकों में १९५६ में कोयले के लिये ब्यबन शुरू किया गया। अब तक कुल १,१३,५५१ फुट ब्यबन किया गया और गिडी ए० गिडि सी० सौंवा बी०, स्याल, ए० और डी० ब्लॉकों में ३०० मिलियन टन से भी ज्यादा कोयले की मात्रा अब तक प्रमाणित की जा चुकी है। दक्षिण करनपुरा के गिडि ए०, और सौंवा बी०, ब्लॉकों में और उत्तरी करनपुरा में बचरा ब्लॉक में जांच का काम खत्म हो गया है और "राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम" खनन कार्य को आगे बढ़ा रहा है। अन्य ब्लॉकों में भी कार्य प्रगति पर है।

#### जम्मू में कोयले के निक्षेप

२०७९. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस्वात, खान और ईबन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू में कोयले के काफी बड़े निक्षेप वाले एक क्षेत्र का हाल में पता चला है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के. डे. बालवीर) : जम्मू के जांगलगली क्षेत्र में पिछले कुछ महीनों से ब्यबन (drilling) करने के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने एक महत्वपूर्ण कोयला भंडार का पता लगाया है। नये कोयला भंडार में अनेकों कोयले की पट्टियां (Seams) हैं, जिसमें से एक की २२ फुट मोटाई होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में ब्यबन (drilling) का कार्य फिर से शुरू किया जायेगा इस क्षेत्र की भूवृत्ति की स्थिति उसखी हुई होने के कारण संचित मात्रा (Reserves) का निश्चय करने के लिये अभी काफी प्रमाण नहीं मिले है।



**Scholarships for Post Matric Studies in Hindi to Students of Non-Hindi Speaking States.**

2889. **Shri Thanulingam Nadar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many students from the State of Madras were awarded scholarships for Post-Matric study in Hindi in 1957-58 and 1958-59 by the Government of India; and

(b) the basis on which these scholarships are awarded?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1957-58—30 students against the quota of 30 awards. In addition 4 more scholarships rendered surplus from other States were awarded to Madras.

1958-59—28 students against the quota of 30.

(b) Awards are made on the basis of marks only.

**Development of Rural Areas of Delhi**

2961. { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Areas Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has submitted a memorandum to Government regarding development work in the rural areas of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Mayor of Delhi along with the Members of the Rural Areas Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation met the Union Home Minister on the 23rd November, 1958. A number of points relating to rural areas of Delhi and their development were discussed. The matter is under examination in consultation with the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

**Explosion in Rourkela Steel Works**

2982. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a woman labourer along with her child died in an accident caused by an explosion on the 6th November, 1958 in the Hindustan Steel Works in Rourkela;

(b) if so, under what circumstances the explosion took place; and

(c) the compensation that has been paid to the family of the deceased?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No Sir; a three year old child alone was killed in the explosion.

(b) The explosion was caused by blasting which was being done for the purpose of site formation.

(c) While no compensation is due under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the question of making an ex-gratia payment is under consideration.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

2983. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted officers in:—

(i) Ministry of Home Affairs Branch dealing with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(ii) Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(iii) Offices of Regional Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) how many of such officers belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) (i) Eleven

(ii) Nine

(iii) Nine



|     |                  |      |       |
|-----|------------------|------|-------|
| (b) | (i)              | (ii) | (iii) |
|     | Scheduled Castes | 2    | 2 —   |
|     | Scheduled Tribes | —    | — 1   |

**Directorate of Education, Delhi**

2084. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) the departments for which the Directorate of Education, Delhi is responsible; and

(c) whether the Social Education Department of the Delhi Administration has been transferred to the Education Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The functions of the Directorate of Education, Delhi are as follows.

(i) Provision of educational facilities at the High and Higher Secondary stage in the Delhi Municipal Corporation area and from Primary to Higher Secondary stage in the remaining areas of the Territory.

(ii) Inspection of all schools from Primary to Higher Secondary stage in the Territory

(iii) Prescribing of syllabuses and text-books for Primary and Middle Schools

(iv) Recognition of schools and payment of grant-in-aid to aided schools with the exception of those under the control of Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(v) Training of teachers for the Junior Basic Primary Schools.

(vi) Implementation of Social Education programme in the rural areas of Delhi.

(vii) Implementation of Development Schemes relating to Secondary Education.

(viii) Implementation of N.C.C. and A.C.C. programme in Delhi schools.

(b) (i) Government High and Higher Secondary Schools (including Primary and Middle Departments of such schools in the Corporation area).

(ii) Government Middle and Primary Schools in the areas outside the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(iii) Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb.

(iv) Children's Home.

(v) Teachers' Training School.

(vi) Government Libraries in rural areas.

(vii) Board of Higher Secondary Education

(viii) Government Industrial School

(c) Not yet. The matter is under consideration

**Education Syllabus Committee**

2085. { Shri Sugandhi:  
Shri U. C. Patnaik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Education Syllabus Committee has been recently constituted to formulate and reconstruct the education syllabus in the Army; and

(b) if so, how many officers of the Army Education Corps are members thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghuramalah): (a) No; but an 'ad hoc' working party consisting of

4 Army officers had recently examined the syllabi for the various Army Certificates of Education Examinations.

(b) One officer.

#### Ways and Means Advances to State Governments

2086. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount paid to States as lump sum ways and means advances in respect of Central assistance for Plan schemes during 1958-59 so far State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount paid to States as lump sum ways and means advances in respect of Central assistance for Plan Schemes during 1958-59 so far is given below.—

| Name of the State | (Rs in crores)         |    |
|-------------------|------------------------|----|
|                   | Amount released so far |    |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 13                     | 62 |
| Assam             | 6                      | 78 |
| Bihar             | 13                     | 13 |
| Bombay            | 22                     | 38 |
| Kerala            | 6                      | 14 |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 14                     | 78 |
| Madras            | 13                     | 36 |
| Mysore            | 9                      | 82 |
| Orissa            | 8                      | 58 |
| Punjab            | 12                     | 81 |
| Rajasthan         | 7                      | 46 |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 20                     | 43 |
| West Bengal       | 13                     | 77 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 3                      | 27 |
| Total             | 165                    | 33 |

#### Saluting by Naval Personnel at the Quarter Deck

2087 { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shri Prabhat Kar.

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that our naval personnel are under orders to salute every time they go to the quarter deck, and

(b) if so, the significance of the practice?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Naval Ensign is flown from the Ensign Staff which is situated at the after end of the Quarter-Deck and this Ensign, which is a symbol of the country, is saluted as a mark of respect

#### Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition

2088. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether manufacture of all arms and ammunition is in the Public Sector or the Private Sector also,

(b) whether any 'Sporting' ammunition is being manufactured in the country, and

(c) if so, the names of the manufacturers and annual production sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) In terms of Government's Industrial Policy Resolution dated the 6th April 1948 and the 30th April 1956, manufacture of arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment is the exclusive responsibility of the public sector. However, the existing units manufacturing arms and ammunition for civilian use in the private sector, who have already been granted licences for such manufacture, are allowed to continue, but they are not permitted to expand their activities

(b) Yes, in Ordnance Factories Certain arms dealers undertake refilling of 12 bore ammunition

(c) The information is not readily available

#### Post-Matric Scholarships to other Backward Classes

2089. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the minimum percentage of marks fixed for award of Post Matric Scholarships to the students of the other Backward Classes?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 111]

#### **Social Welfare Centres in Punjab**

**2090. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Social Welfare Centres with localities functioning at present under the Central Social Welfare Board in Punjab State

(b) the number of employees grade-wise in each centre, and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste among them?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible

#### **Model Carpentry and Blacksmithy Units in Tripura**

**2091. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) the total amounts spent for implementing the schemes for establishing Model Carpentry Unit and Model Blacksmithy Unit by the Tripura Administration,

(b) the total number of workers employed in these units, and

(c) whether there is any scheme for expansion of these units?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) Upto 30th November, 1958 a sum of Rs 68,840 was spent on Model Carpentry Unit and a sum of Rs 43,454 on Model Blacksmithy Unit

(b) 24

(c) None for the present

#### **Small Scale Industries in Tripura**

**2092. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to the Small Scale Industries

by the Tripura Administration, during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the total number of such assisted Small Scale Industries which are not in operation at present;

(c) the total number of persons who were employed in these industries; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to investigate the causes of closure of these Small Scale Industries?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):**

(a) 1956-57 — Rs 1,28,250

1957-58 — Rs 6,28,350

1958-59 — Rs 26,950

(b) 11

(c) Six persons were employed in one industry which is not in operation now. The other ten industries have not started business and therefore have not employed any person

(d) Yes. Operations in one industry, namely Electroplating are stated to have been stopped because of the unsuitability of local water. The party wants to switch over to mechanical works. The proposal will be examined by the Administration after obtaining expert advice

Of the other ten industries, six do not intend to start operations for which financial assistance was rendered to them. Notices have been issued by the Administration to all the ten industries for the refund of money advanced to them

#### **Training-cum-Production Centres in Tripura**

**2093. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total number of persons trained in the Training-cum-Production Centres in Tripura during 1956-57 and 1957-58,

(b) the total number of such trained persons employed in these Centres; and

(c) what is the average monthly income of the trained persons?



**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) The Training-cum-Production Centres started functioning only in 1957-58. None of the persons under training completed the course during that year. It may, however, be added that 90 persons completed their training during 1958-59.

(b) Of those who completed their training during this year, 14 are working as skilled workers for production. The others are forming co-operative societies to pursue their trades.

(c) Those employed as skilled workers earn between Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month each.

#### Incentives to Mine Owners

**2094. Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sub-Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri V. C. Shukla, M.P. has submitted its recommendations as to what incentive and facilities should be given to the mine-owners to benefitiate minerals,

(b) if so the nature of recommendations made, and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, what are the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee was asked to submit its report by the end of October, 1958. The Committee, however, informed that detailed information is to be collected from mine owners, existing beneficiation plant operators, mining associations, etc., through replies to questionnaires and recording of evidence and requested for extension of time. The Sub-Committee has been asked to submit its report by the 30th April, 1959. As the reference to the Committee is on a subject vital to the mineral industry the Committee has spared no effort to arrange for a

wide coverage for its enquiry to be able to render a valuable report to the Mineral Advisory Board.

#### Hindi Teachers and Supervisors

**2095. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether teachers and supervisors for teaching Hindi to Central Government employees are recruited from all over India, and

(b) what is the present strength of teachers and supervisors?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Supervisor 1 Assistant Supervisors 8 Teachers 162.

#### Unesco Study of Rourkela Area

**2096. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Consultant of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations visited Rourkela Steel Plant Project during the month of November 1958 for thorough surveys of resettlement and recruitment affairs and to study the local problems and to investigate socio-economic condition of the inhabitants of the project area,

(b) whether he will be submitting a report of his findings to Government, and

(c) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. He will submit his report to the UNESCO Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia, Calcutta under whose auspices he is conducting a preliminary study of the steel towns in India.

(c) No Sir.

**Civilian Ordnance Officers**

2037. { Shri Goray:  
Shri Hem Barna:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Civilian Ordnance Officers at present;

(b) how many of them were directly recruited; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a majority of the civilian ordnance officers will be retiring by 1964 and mostly on class III pension?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):** (a) 342 including 86 working outside the cadre.

(b) 204 including 82 working outside the cadre.

(c) No.

**Swindling Cases in Delhi**

2098. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received several complaints regarding the large number of swindling cases in Delhi, especially in the important trading centre like Chandni Chowk; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). Some complaints of this nature were received by Government. Necessary action has been taken.

**Foreign Exchange**

2099. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how the country's foreign exchange resources have been utilised

through public and private sectors during the period from 1st of September, 1957 to 31st August, 1958;

(b) the names of bodies in private sector which have received foreign exchange quota amounting to ten lakhs of rupees and more each during the same period; and

(c) the names of those firms in private sector which have availed of deferred payment privilege through Government?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The foreign exchange resources were utilised mainly for imports amounting to about Rs. 581 crores in the private sector and about Rs. 457 crores in the public sector.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

**Sangeet Bharati**

2100. { Shri P. C. Boroach:  
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the organisation, Sangeet Bharati, functions under the aegis, or with the assistance of the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of assistance given; and

(c) what are its functions?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). No recurring grant is given to the institution. A grant of Rs. 10,000 in 1952-53 and a loan of Rs. 40,000 in 1956-57 were given for the construction of the building.

(c) It is an institution for the promotion of Indian dance and music.

**British Council Scholarships**

2101. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates applied for the British Council Scholarships for 1958-59;

(b) how many and who were selected; and

(c) the details of the scholarships awarded?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 112.]

**Youth Hostels**

2102. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has been given any financial assistance by the Central Government for the construction of Youth Hostels; and

(b) if so, which are the States and what are the amounts given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants of Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 10,000 have been given to West Bengal and Bihar State Governments respectively.

**Realisation of Central Taxes in Jammu and Kashmir State**

2103. Shri N. E. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amounts of money collected by the Government of India by way of taxes and other revenue measures in Jammu and Kashmir State during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is as below:

1956-57 1957-58

(In lakhs of Rs.)

|                |       |       |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| Incometax .    | 17.88 | 21.60 |
| Central Excise | 7.21  | 8.40  |
| Wealth-tax     | ...   | .09   |
| Estate Duty    | ...   | .13   |

**Kamrupi Satriya Form of Dance and Music**

2104. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been appointed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi to study and report on the Kamrupi Satriya form of dance and music of Assam;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) the recommendations of the Committee and the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Seizure of Nepali Coins**

2105. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that some 13 maunds of Nepali coins were seized by Kanpur Police in 1953 and they are still lying in their custody;

(b) if so, from whom these coins were seized;

(c) what steps have been taken so far in the matter;

(d) whether the Government of Nepal have claimed this money and have asked for the return of the same to them; and

(e) if so, with what results?



**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) About 13 maunds of Nepali Silver coins were seized by Kanpur Police in 1951 (not 1953) and according to the information available the coins still continue to be in their custody.

(b) and (c). The matter is the concern of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

(d) The coins were claimed by Lt. General Rama Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal, through the Government of Nepal.

(e) The Government of Nepal have been informed that the matter is sub-judice in the court of the City Magistrate, Kanpur and that Lt. General Rama Shamsher Jung Bahadur should establish his claim before that Court.

#### Female Education in Himachal Pradesh

**2106. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 505 on the 18th August, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing the steps so far taken to promote female education in Himachal Pradesh?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** The following steps have been taken to promote women's education in Himachal Pradesh from 1956-57 onwards:—

- (i) Two Primary and three Lower Middle Schools for girls were upgraded to Middle Standard.
- (ii) 441 new educational institutions were set up where co-educational facilities are provided.
- (iii) Approximately 5,520 Women were made literate in the field of social education under the Community Project and National Extension Service Programmes.

(iv) Four Training Centres have been set up under the Medical and Public Health Department, where training is arranged exclusively for women candidates.

(v) 26 scholarships and 53 stipends were sanctioned for Girl Students studying in various educational institutions.

#### Gun Licences in Himachal Pradesh

**2107. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gun licences granted in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the number of gun licences granted to the tribal and scheduled castes out of them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Himachal Pradesh Administration and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

#### Steel Re-rolling Mills in Punjab

**2108. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Punjab State where steel re-rolling mills are proposed to be set up; and

(b) the time by which the scheme will be finalised?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) The Government have not sanctioned the setting up of any new re-rolling mill in the Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

**Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project**

2109. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 254 on the 13th August, 1958 and state whether the thermal project, and the briquetting and carbonising project of the integrated Neyveli Lignite project are being carried out as per schedule?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): For the latest position with regard to the implementation of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station scheme, attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 947 on the 15th December, 1958. So far as the Briquetting and Carbonising scheme is concerned, experiments on a pilot plant received under TCM aid are currently in progress.

**Pension for Widows of Policemen**

2110. Shri Jina-handran: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has given directives to State Governments that a minimum pension of Rs. 25 should be paid to widows of police constables who die while on active service; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government gives any financial aid to the States to meet this particular extra expenditure?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No. The State Governments have, however, been requested to consider the desirability of providing adequate pensions to the widows of police personnel who are killed on duty or whose death is due directly to the performance of their duties.

**Rickshaw Pullers Industrial Co-operative Society, Delhi**

2111. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the Rickshaw Pullers Industrial Co-operative Society, Delhi, was established;

(b) what amount of Government loan was sanctioned per year after its establishment;

(c) what is the membership of the same Society, with a break-up of licensed rickshaw pullers and others;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are complaints about the mismanagement of the Society; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The Society was registered on July, 22, 1955.

(b) No Government loan has been advanced to the Society since its registration, nor did the Society apply for any such loan. A subsidy of Rs. 500 was, however, granted to the Society on 50 per cent, contributory basis for the purchase of machinery, tools and equipment. The Society is also understood to have taken some loans from the Delhi State Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

(c) The membership of the Society stood at 382 on November 25, 1958. The bye-laws of the Society allow for 5 non-pullers to be members of the Society, but actually only 2 members are at present non-rickshaw pullers. All others including the President are rickshaw pullers.

(d) and (e). Some complaints are understood to have been made by 7 expelled members of the Society, which were looked into as and when they were received. In view of the nature of the complaints, these people were advised that they could refer their cases to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for decision through arbitration. If as a result of the preliminary enquiries that are still in progress with regard to some of the complaints, any defects of a serious nature come to notice, regular action would be taken by the local Administration under section 43 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, as applicable in the Union territory of Delhi.

**Public Works Departments, Manipur**

**2112.** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over half the volume of work in Manipur P.W.D. has been transferred to the Territorial Council;

(b) if so, whether staff and equipment have also in equal proportion to the volume of work been transferred to the Council; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Appointment Board for Manipur**

**2113.** Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received from Manipur for creation of an Appointment Board consisting of both official and non-official members, and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) In some articles appearing in the local newspapers the setting up of an Appointment Board has been suggested

(b) All appointments to Class I and Class II posts in the Administration are made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. As regards recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts, *ad hoc* departmental recruitment committees have already been set up

**Manipur Territorial Council**

**2114.** Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Public Health

Departments of Manipur have been transferred to the Territorial Council; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). The question of transferring the Veterinary Animal Husbandry and Public Health Departments to the Territorial Council of Manipur is under the active consideration of the Administration

**CARE Programme in Orissa**

**2115.** Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have invited schemes from the State Government of Orissa under the 'CARE' programme, and

(b) if so, when?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):** (a) and (b) All State Governments, including the Government of Orissa, were requested in March 1956 and in March 1957 to formulate their schemes relating to the CARE Programme

**Confirmation of Assistants**

**2116** { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Assistants in the Central Secretariat who were recruited about 10 to 15 years back but have not yet been confirmed?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** According to the information available, the number of such Assistants is about 850



**Quasi-Permanent Assistants**

2117. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of temporary Assistants in the Central Secretariat who have been declared quasi-permanent but have not yet been confirmed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): About 550.

**महाकवि तुलसीदास का स्मारक**

२११८ श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस में हिन्दी के महाकवि तुलसीदास की स्मृति में एक स्मारक स्थापित करने के लिये जो योजना तैयार की गयी है, क्या उस स्मारक मस्बा की ओर में वित्तीय या अन्य प्रकार की सहायता की मांग की गयी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उप-मंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी, हा । तुलसी स्मारक समिति ने राजापुर, अयोध्या, काशी और मारों में कवि तुलसीदास का स्मारक बनाने की योजना मन् १९५५ में बनाई थी पर शुष्कता के लिये वित्तीय सहायता बांदा जिले के राजापुर में, स्मारक बनाने के लिये मांगी थी ।

सहायता देना सम्भव नहीं हो सका । समिति ने कहा गया था कि जब प्रस्तावित योजना का कुछ भाग पूरा हो जाए, तब वह फिर से दूर बाहर है ।

**Project Reports for Steel Plants**

2119. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount paid for preliminary project reports for the Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants; and

(b) what was its foreign exchange component?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Preparation of the preliminary project report for the Rourkela steel plant was one of the many duties of the Consultants and no separate payment was made for the preliminary project report as such.

In the case of the Bhilai steel plant, the preliminary report was in the nature of an investigation report prepared by a team of Soviet experts, prior to negotiations leading to the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the USSR for an integrated steel plant. As had been explained on previous occasions fees payable, for various technical services to be rendered are Rs. 285 million to the German Consultants and Rs. 250 million to the Government of the U.S.S.R.

**मध्य प्रदेश को शिक्षा के लिये अनुदान**

२१२०. श्री रा० च० शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८-५९ में केन्द्र द्वारा शिक्षा की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं और योजनाओं के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अब तक कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ; और

(ख) १९५७-५८ में मध्य प्रदेश को शिक्षा के लिये जो अनुदान मंजूर किया गया था उसमें से कितना धन व्यय नहीं हो सका ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० खोसला) :

(क) राज्य शिक्षा विकास योजनाओं (जिनमें तकनीकी शिक्षा शामिल है) को प्रमेल में लावे के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में फिलहाल ७६ लाख पया नियत किया गया है। इस के अलावा बालिका शिक्षा और महिला अध्ययनक प्रशिक्षण विस्तार की केन्द्र मचानिक योजना के लिये ७ ६८ लाख पया नियत किया गया है।

(ख) १९५७-५८ में सामान्य शिक्षा योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में ५५ ७८ लाख पये की मजूरी की गई थी। स्वीकृत राशि में से जितना खर्च किया गया है उसके वार्षिक आकड़े राज्य सरकार ने अभी पेश नहीं किये हैं।

टोंक में तांबे के निक्षेप

२१०१ बी एहाड़िया क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाक जिले के निवाड़ी और राजमठल क्षेत्र में लाल पत्थर की जो खानें हैं उनमें तांबे के निक्षेप पाये जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के सर्वेक्षण के बाद इसकी जाच करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) (क) जी. हाँ। टाक जिले में बाल पत्थर की खानों का पता चला है। निम्बहेरा प्रदेश में डगला के समीप तांबे के निशान देखे गये गये हैं। पुरानी खोदी हुई खोहों (cavities) की जाच से निर्णय किया गया है, कि निक्षेप बोर्ड में कुछ ही फुट से ज्यादा नहीं है और यह बिल्कुल न्यायप्रद नहीं है।

(ख) अभी नहीं।

Symposium in Petroleum

2122. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the countries in the E.C.A.F.E. region which are participating in the Symposium on Petroleum to be held in Delhi;

(b) the probable expenditure to be incurred on it; and

(c) the subjects to be dealt therein?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The countries participating in the E.C.A.F.E. Petroleum Symposium are:

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Australia
- (3) British Borneo and Singapore (Associate Members)
- (4) Burma
- (5) China (Republic of)
- (6) France.
- (7) India
- (8) Indonesia
- (9) Japan
- (10) Laos
- (11) Netherlands
- (12) Pakistan
- (13) Philippines
- (14) Thailand
- (15) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- (16) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- (17) United States of America.
- (18) Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) The expenditure likely to be incurred by the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

(c) The subjects are:

- (i) Petroleum Industry of the E.C.A.F.E. region.

- (ii) Geology of petroleum deposits with special reference to ECAFE region
- (iii) Petroleum potentialities and development possibilities in the ECAFE region
- (iv) Exploration Survey methods with special reference to the ECAFE region.
- (v) Status of petroleum exploration in the ECAFE region.
- (vi) Petroleum development programmes with special reference to the ECAFE region.
- (vii) Safety in petroleum exploration and development.
- (viii) Technical manpower, equipment and training facilities for petroleum resources development in the ECAFE region.

#### Charts for Aiding Learning of Hindi

2123. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Education Ministry has prepared any charts in regional-cum-Devnagari scripts for facilitating learning of Hindi; and
- (b) if so, how far they have proved successful?

**The Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimall):** (a) The charts have not yet been finalised, although work on them is in progress

- (b) Does not arise

#### Honoraria Drawn by Government Officials from Cultural Organisations

2124. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that heavy honoraria are being drawn by officials of the Ministries of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural

Affairs from Government-aided cultural organisations;

- (b) whether prior Government permission was taken for charging such honoraria;

- (c) whether permission was granted; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Agricultural Income Tax Tribunal, Tripura

2125. { **Shri Halder:**  
**Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Agricultural Income Tax Tribunal exists in Tripura;
- (b) if so, whether any remuneration is paid to the members of the Tribunal; and

- (c) whether the members of the Tripura Territorial Council can also become members of the Tribunal?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) Yes.

- (b) Each Lawyer Member and Accountant Member is allowed Rs 50 for each sitting.

- (c) No.

#### Acquisition of Land in Tripura

2126 { **Shri Halder:**  
**Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the total acreage of land acquired in Tripura for public purposes between 1954-55 and 1958-59 so far;

- (b) total acreage of such acquired



land for which compensation remains to be paid; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in payment of compensation?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** (a) 10,378.59 acres were acquired for public purposes between April 1954 and November, 1958.

(b) 3,755.15 acres.

(c) The two principle reasons for the delay are:—

(i) disputes connected with title and ownership of land involved are still pending in the Court of the District Judge; and

(ii) the question of payment of compensation to non-Indian nationals has not yet been settled.

#### **"Seizure of Contraband Goods in Tripura"**

2127. { **Shri Halder:**  
**Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of dry fish, bidi and yarn seized by the Land Customs Department, Tripura, during 1955-56 to 1958-59 so far as contraband goods.

(b) the value of such goods still in custody of the Customs Department;

(c) the number of cases instituted against the persons from whom such goods were seized; and

(d) the number of cases decided in favour of the Department?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 113.]

#### **"Seizure of Gold and Silver in Tripura"**

2128. { **Shri Haider:**  
**Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of contraband gold and silver seized in Tripura by Land Customs Department during 1956-57 to 1958-59 so far;

(b) total amount of seized gold still in their custody;

(c) the number of cases instituted against persons from whom such gold was seized; and

(d) the number of cases decided in favour of the Department?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The total value of contraband gold and silver seized in Tripura by Land Customs Department during 1956-57 to 1958-59 (upto November, 1958) is Rs. 72,262.

(b) The total value of seized gold still in their custody is Rs. 41,369.

(c) and (d). Only one such case was instituted in the court of law which is still pending. Six cases have been adjudicated by the Department out of which 4 have been decided in its favour.

#### **Immovable Property Returns of Central Government Officers**

2129. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of returns of immovable property of Central Government officers that were investigated by the Government under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules since March, 1955;

(b) the number of cases which were found to be false or inaccurate; and

(c) the steps taken in such cases?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):**

(a) 137.

(b) and (c). Most of the returns contained wrong or incomplete information. Disciplinary action was taken in 106 cases; 5 cases were dropped as investigations revealed no malafides and in 26 cases investigation is still in progress.

#### **Crane for Durgapur Steel Plant**

**2130. Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether observations in "Manchester Guardian" regarding the construction materials for Durgapur Steel Plant being blocked due to the customs procedure at Calcutta, have been noticed by Government;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the progress of work is being retarded considerably on that account; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a big crane is awaiting unloading though shipped two months ago from Britain, and is not being released on technical grounds?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been slight delays sometimes but the progress of work was never seriously affected or retarded on account of the customs procedure at Calcutta.

(c) It is not a fact that a big crane is awaiting unloading even though flown two months ago from Britain. Actually the crane came by ship and was despatched to the site but certain extra parts were later flown from U.K. by the Contractor and they were held up for want of an import licence. However, the project authorities took up the matter with the customs and the parts were released by the customs.

#### **Quarters for Reserve Bank Employees**

**2131. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have built quarters of the employees in the Reserve Bank at major centres like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi;

(b) how many tenements have been constructed in Madras for this purpose;

(c) whether all the tenements in Madras have been occupied; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The Reserve Bank of India have constructed quarters for their employees at Bombay, Nagpur, and Madras. At Delhi, quarters have been constructed for the employees of the Reserve Bank by the Central Public Works Department, but have been paid for by the Reserve Bank.

(b) The Reserve Bank have constructed 222 quarters in Madras.

(c) and (d). No. About 1/3rd of the quarters have not yet been occupied due to the scarcity of water supply in the upper floors, but arrangements are in progress to provide for adequate water supply.

#### **Contracts to Messrs Hindustan Construction Company and Messrs Kaushal Construction Co.**

**2131-A. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that higher rates have been agreed to be paid to Messrs Hindustan Construction Company and Messrs Kaushal Construction Company for the additional work given to them;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) the extra amount that would be payable to them due to higher rates; and

(d) the nature of extra work given to them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A statement explaining the position is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 114].

नाजायज बच्चों के लिये केन्द्र

२१३१-ख श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री  
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की गंगा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नाजायज बच्चों के संरक्षण के लिये सरकार द्वारा भारत में कहीं कोई केन्द्र खोले गये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वे किन-किन स्थानों में खोले गये हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे बच्चों के प्रतिपक्ष जन्म और मरण के कोई आकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं :

(घ) यदि हा, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों के आकड़े क्या हैं . और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ऐसी सामाजिक संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता देती है जो ऐसे बच्चों का संरक्षण करती है और पिछले पांच वर्षों में ऐसी सहायता किन-किन संस्थाओं को दी गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्तो) :

(क), (ख) और (ङ). अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर मदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Ropeway over Rohtang Pass

2131-C. Shri Hem Raj : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for loan subsidy or grant for the construction of a ropeway over the Rohtang Pass to connect Kulu Valley with Lahaul Valley; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी

२१३१-घ. { श्री भक्त वरदान :  
श्री अवदीश अवस्थी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो ने ६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रसंघ के समक्ष भाषण देने हुए ये शब्द कहे थे—“मेरी हिन्दी की परिभाषा यह है कि कोई भी भारतीय भाषा जो गलत बोली जाये हिन्दी है” ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्होंने किन अर्थों में उन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) और (ख). वाणिज्य मंत्री ने हिन्दी की कोई परिभाषा नहीं दी थी बल्कि उन्होंने देश में एक भावना की जल्परत पर जोर देते हुये कहा था कि इसके लिये एक समान भाषा की जल्परत है और वह केवल हिन्दी ही हो सकती है । देश में एक भावना को पैदा करने के लिये सबों के अन्दर दूसरों की गलतियाँ बर्दाश्त करने के माद्रे पर जोर देने हुए उन्होंने यू ही मजाकिया तौर पर कहा था कि कुछ



लोग यह समझते हैं कि अगर वे अपनी भाषा  
बोलते हैं तो उन्हें ऐसा लगता है मानों  
वे हिन्दी बोल रहे हों ।

2.05 hrs.

# E: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

## DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid on  
the Table.

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar):** Sir,  
there is an adjournment motion.

**Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—  
Central):** Sir, we have submitted an  
adjournment motion, and you were  
pleased to give a reply. On that reply,  
Sir, I would like to point out one or  
two things. The demonstrators from  
Maharashtra who have come here and  
are now sitting near the Parliament  
House have not come here to upset the  
law of the Parliament as you under-  
stand it and as I read it in the reply  
you have given. They have come here  
to persuade the Parliament to change  
its own Act and not upset an Act of  
Parliament; that is one thing I would  
like to point out. They might be able  
in the Bombay City to upset the  
Bombay Government even by elec-  
tions, but here they have not come to  
upset the Parliament or its Acts. That  
is one point which I would like to  
point out about your ruling. They have  
just come to meet the Members of  
Parliament so that they themselves  
might change their own Act.

The second point is, there is some-  
thing new in this. There is the ques-  
tion of the Zonal Council not having  
decided on the problem of border  
areas between Mysore and Maha-  
rashtra. The Zonal Council could not  
decide it. If two States cannot come  
to a conclusion, the only reasonable  
course that could be suggested is  
arbitration. Arbitration is such a

principle and so much loved by Gov-  
ernment and the Congress Party that  
we thought in a dispute between two  
States arbitration with certain princi-  
ples would be easily acceptable, but it  
was surprising to find that even this  
principle of arbitration in a dispute  
between two States is not being  
accepted.

So these demonstrators have come  
here to plead with the Ministries con-  
cerned and also with the Members of  
Parliament that they might look into  
this question as to why even the  
beloved principle of arbitration,  
beloved by all parties in labour dis-  
putes or border disputes, is not being  
accepted. Therefore, Sir, this is a  
new element, the question of border  
areas and the question of persuading  
Parliament to change its own law.

I would submit to you, therefore,  
Sir, that this motion could be admit-  
ted, and the hon. Home Minister also  
could enlighten us on this question of  
arbitration with certain guaranteed  
principles.

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Am I to hear 24 hon.  
Members?

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** You were  
pleased, Sir. . . (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well; I will hear  
one hon. Member from each group.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, I should like to  
point out that a very large assembly  
which composes among others the  
Lord Mayor of Bombay, the Mayor of  
Poona, a very large number—nearly  
100—M.L.A.'s. from Bombay and all  
the city fathers from the leading cities  
of Bombay State is a matter that  
deserves earnest consideration from  
this House. They have come here not  
only to see the House but to seek  
justice from this House. Time without  
number, Sir, it has been said that if  
you do not like a thing ask Parlia-  
ment to change it. Only day before  
yesterday the Prime Minister stated at

Ahmedabad, it is upto the Parliament to change a thing which it has gone into. Naturally, therefore, the people have come here to plead with Parliament, to appeal to Parliament to rectify the wrong which has been done to them. I should like to point out....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat; I will call him again if necessary.

We are not arguing this matter here. What I am concerned at this stage is, how far an adjournment motion on a matter like this is permissible. I do not deny that this is a serious matter. This may or may not be a matter that requires consideration. As to whether we can discuss this matter on a resolution, or a no-day-yet-named motion or any other motion is a thing to be considered. I am not preventing any discussion, wherever I think it is necessary and the public are interested.

But an adjournment motion must relate to a failure on the part of Government and it must be a matter of urgent and immediate public importance. It should not be a long-standing matter. Here, the demand for a separate Maharashtra State and a separate Gujarat State has been there since the passing of the previous Act. Almost every day it has been going on. First of all, I must be satisfied as to the urgency. There is no urgency.

Secondly, regarding the demonstrations, shall I allow all the demonstrators to come into this House now? *(Interruptions)* Shri Dange said that they have come here, to Delhi. Certainly, whatever is being done outside the House, the hon. Members who come into the House know it, and they know what exactly is happening there. But it is open to hon. Members, and Shri Dange himself, as the leader of a group, might have tabled an amendment to the previous Act that was passed in this House and canvassed public opinion here. That is not at all difficult. Many non-official Bills are coming, and we get many such Bills passed or at any rate get them

discussed in this House, as official Bills. Under these circumstances, adjournment motion is not the proper remedy for getting an Act of Parliament modified. That is my answer to this single point.

On prior occasions also, there was satyagraha on the question of Belgaum. I said that satyagraha is not the mode for changing an Act of Parliament. Otherwise, whoever is not satisfied with an Act of Parliament will start satyagraha outside or there may be demonstrations.

It is not I or anybody or any single Member of the House who has voted for a measure or not. The point is, when an Act is passed, whether they have voted for it or not, all the Members are bound to respect that Act and not allow any satyagraha to be started or be parties to it. It should not be the case where if they succeed here, it would be very well, and if they fail here, they will allow demonstrations to break this law *(Interruptions)*.

**Several Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members will kindly resume their seats. What is the responsibility of the Central Government? Let us see that. As an Act has been passed, the Government is responsible to implement that Act. The Government cannot be forced, when an Act of Parliament has been passed, by an adjournment motion or a censure. What is the censure about? When an Act is passed, and when they are implementing the Act, if it is said that their implementing the Act is an act of dereliction on the part of the Government, I am not quite prepared to accede to it. On the other hand, I would say that they deserve censure if they do not implement an Act of Parliament, and then yield to this. I have given my ruling. I am not going to allow it to be challenged here.

**Shri Khadilkar:** I want to submit one point.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have heard enough.



**Shri Khadiolkar:** There is a misapprehension. I want to raise a point of order.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Please allow us to speak.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh):** Without getting our views, you are giving a ruling.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members have not satisfied me how this is an urgent matter to justify an adjournment motion.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** But you would not let us satisfy you. That is the trouble.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Members must satisfy me as to whether this is a matter which took place yesterday or today, and whether the demonstration outside Parliament House took place today or yesterday. This matter which they want to get done or remedied is not one which arose only yesterday or today. It arose as early as when the Act was passed. That is the first point. So, there is no urgency.

The second point is whether for sticking on to an Act of Parliament, such an adjournment motion is permissible so that an Act of Parliament can be changed. These are the two points I am entitled to go into and decide.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** I shall answer those points.

**Shri S. A. Dange:** The question of borders is being discussed by the Zonal Council.

**Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):** I want to put one question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. A. Dange:** It is subject to change by a decision of the Zonal Council. It is not upsetting the other Act. You may rule that way—saying that it is a Maharashtra and Gujarat question. But there is the question of

the border areas which is still being discussed by the Zonal Council, presided over by the Home Minister, and that Council is also going to meet soon. Therefore, it is not something which is closed for ever. It is still on the anvil.

**Mr. Speaker:** Nobody denies it.

**Shri Ansar Harvani rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. What I say is, an adjournment motion is not the remedy. If the Zonal Council does so, or if it does not take up that matter, it is the Zonal Council that has to be taken to task, and not this Parliament. So far as Parliament is concerned, you can go on agitating for changing the law. The agitation will be taken note of by all the hon. Members of the House. But for me to take note of it and censure the Government and allow a discussion on the adjournment motion is not a thing which is contemplated under the law.

**Shri Khadiolkar rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have heard the hon. Member sufficiently.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I shall confine myself to the points to which you have referred. The Zonal Council which is seized of this question is presided over by a Minister of the Union Government. It is, therefore, the concern of this House, if that body which was charged by Parliament to solve the question has not so far been able to do it.

We have been following the rulings you have been giving on this matter, and it is not in any irresponsible manner that we are saying this. I would further continue and say that times without number the people are told, "Appeal to Parliament. Do not do this". Would you treat it as of no consequence if the representatives of the entire.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Bring an amending Bill. Hon. Members are not prepared to understand.



**Shri Nath Pal:** We are trying to understand.

**Mr. Speaker:** Bring an amending Bill here.

**Shri Nath Pal:** You are not giving me a chance to complete my speech. We heard you throughout and we are trying to meet the points to guide us. So, you should be patient for a minute or two. This only shows the intensity of the feeling of the people, and a very important element which you should be the first person to uphold and encourage. This shows the inalienable faith of the people who are now at the doors of Parliament—that they believe in this Parliament to do them justice. That is why they are knocking at the doors of this Parliament. Therefore, it is quite conceivable, as you pointed out, that the matter must be urgent. May I point out that we are raising in the adjournment motion the points which you have called upon us to answer? There is an urgent matter now taking place with which this Parliament is concerned, because it is this Parliament that rules the city of Delhi. There are more than 2,000 citizens coming from a distant part of the country and who are knocking at the doors of this Parliament to get justice done to them. There, they are stopped by the police, and all that they are doing is never to seek anything to upset the Parliament, but only to see that Parliament rectifies the wrong which has been done to them. Had it been their idea or intention to upset the Parliament, they would not have come. It shows their great faith in this Parliament that ultimately it will meet or remove the injustice. It will be unfair, therefore, to say that they seek to upset the law. We would, therefore, like to know why the Home Minister cannot go and meet them and try to tell them. "This is what has happened and this is what we propose to do". Why is it not being done? Why should the police stop the people there?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are going into the details as to what ought to be done. (Interruptions). Order order.

**Shri Ansar Harvani rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Member want to add to the confusion?

**Shri Khadilkar:** As you rightly pointed out just now, when the States Reorganization Bill was considered, the question of border disputes was referred to and border adjustments were to be made later on, and that responsibility was naturally taken by the Home Minister who pleaded for its acceptance. So, that part of the question, so far as the border disputes are concerned, is yet to be decided. Two years have gone. So, certain assurances to this august body, the sovereign body, the sovereign law-making body, were given by the Home Minister: "I will see that these are amicably settled", remain unfulfilled.

Our humble plea is this. Those representatives who have come here are all holders of some representative office—Gram Panchayat, local Assembly, etc.—and they recognize the sovereign body and have so come here. They do not challenge it. They come here to appeal to the highest forum in this land, "Look here, this is the injustice done". Whether you have done justice or not is not the question. The people must feel that justice has been done. That is the elementary principle accepted by this House. Therefore, I would like to say at this hour that all these representatives have come in a peaceful manner and have demonstrated. It is right and proper not only to take note of it, but give urgent consideration to the matter.

Why it has been kept pending so long? Why assurances once given on the floor of the House have not been implemented? They are solemn assurances which ought to have been implemented long ago. I would appeal to every hon. Member to realise that when once an assurance on the floor of the House is given, it is the duty of every Member to see that it is implemented here and now. Why it has not been done? That is the question.

Shri Naushir Bharucha rose—

Shri Mahanty rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the points. After all, it is a simple point. I am to consider whether the adjournment motion ought to be allowed or not, and whether I should give consent to the adjournment motion or not. So far as that matter is concerned, whatever might be the importance of the matter—a number of people are interested in both the settlement of the border dispute and also in the division of the State into two; that is clear—but, whether adjournment motion is the proper method—(Interruptions) Hon Members cannot go on talking like this

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this. Why did they not table a resolution and get the opportunity?

Shri Baghunath Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid some hon Members are not able to restrain themselves. There are a number of methods. A resolution might have been tabled and a discussion brought about. Apart from the question of division of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat, the border disputes have to be settled and an assurance has been given. The matter could have been discussed more leisurely and not merely by this demonstration. This demonstration might be useful to create an interest in the minds of the Members. There is the next session. They could table a resolution and have a full discussion. Or, they can even introduce a Bill to amend the State Reorganisation Act. These are the methods by which things could be discussed in an orderly manner and decided by the zonal council or in any other way. Those methods could be adopted and the sympathy of all sections of the House gained. Adjournment motion is not the proper method. Unfortunately my sympathy is not there so far as this adjournment motion is concerned.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): You have promised that you will give permission to every group to speak.

Mr. Speaker: But I find that this is only one multiplied by one.

Shri Mahanty: You have called only two or three Members and you are calling the Minister.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): What about the Congress?

Mr. Speaker: It seems the very Congress gentleman would force me to allow a discussion.

Shri Dasappa: It has happened so far.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it further.

Apart from the division into Maharashtra and Gujarat, so far as the border dispute is concerned, they say that an assurance has been given by the hon. Minister that this matter may be settled. What are the steps that are being taken and why is it that those people have found it necessary to come all the way to demonstrate in front of the Parliament? Let us hear the hon Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I do not see how an adjournment motion can be moved with regard to the matters which have been referred to in the course of the speeches that have been delivered by some of the hon. Members opposite. Whether it be the border areas or whether it be bigger tracts, they are all parts of the States that were formed by the sanction of this Parliament when the States Reorganisation Act was passed. The Government has no authority to transfer a single village from any of these States to another State. Only the Parliament is seized of the matter.

So far as the zonal councils go, there seems to be a misapprehension about their functions and scope. Zonal Councils have no authority to



impose a decision on anyone Under the State Re-organisation Act, zonal councils can discuss matters of common interest, but only agreed decisions can be recorded. If any party does not agree to anything, then the zonal council has no authority to impose anything upon anyone.

I am really surprised to hear some of the remarks that have been made. Hon. Members know that I have been making my utmost effort to see that some sort of understanding could be reached between the people interested on the one side or on the other side of the border. My efforts so far have not borne fruit. I am still continuing them, because I am not deterred by the fact that people do not appreciate the good things that are done by me or by anyone else. In this world one has to persevere in the right path regardless of what others may do. I do not see while the occasion for complaint is?

An Act was passed by this Parliament. The border areas form part of the two States. If any change has to be made, it can be made only by this Parliament. I have tried my best to bring about some sort of understanding. The effort that I have made is, I think known to those who have been actively pursuing this matter. Not only that, on every other occasion, when any grievance relating to the border areas has been brought to my notice I have done all I could in order to get it redressed. So, so far as I am concerned I have been doing my best. After all these matters were decided by a commission. The decisions were taken on the basis of the report of the commission.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendiapara): What about bilingual Bombay?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** So far as bilingual Bombay is concerned Parliament thought almost unanimously that that was the proper decision.

**Shri Nagi Reddy** (Anantapur): People at the elections thought differently.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): Congress Members were opposed to that.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Shri Gadgil, now Governor of Punjab, was opposed to it.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I sometimes forget that the communist party was opposed to it. (Interruptions) If a mere demonstration is to force the hands of anyone then it is a matter over which there is a sharp difference of opinion. If anything is done in consequence of the demonstration, then those who will be dissatisfied with that will come with a bigger demonstration. Then we will have a third demonstration. If demonstrations are to lead to decisions in this House there will be no end to demonstrations.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): As long as justice is not done.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I have my sympathy with the people who have come here. I am sorry that they should have taken all this trouble.

**Shri Mahagaonkar** (Kolhapur): What about the satyagrahis released in the jungles and the treatment given to women satyagrahis at Belgaum?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** So far as satyagraha against a decision of Parliament goes I think it is something which is altogether alien and repugnant to the basic tenets of democracy.

**Shri S. A. Dange:** This Parliament came into existence through satyagraha.

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Varanasi): That was against foreigners.

**Shri Anwar Harvani:** That satyagraha was in 1942.



**Pandit G. B. Pant:** There is lot of bloodshed sometimes in the course of a revolution, but when the State is established and the country becomes independent, if those very methods are continued to be adopted on the ground that freedom was achieved only with bloodshed, then no State can live in peace and there will be no progress *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already disallowed all the adjournment motions I have been repeatedly saying that an adjournment motion is not the proper method by which this matter can be brought up before this House.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):** This Parliament and its tradition in this country are at stake

**Mr. Speaker:** I am here to see that the rights of Parliament and of individual Members, in groups and otherwise, are all protected. I have absolutely no bias either towards the right or towards the left I am only anxious to see that the prestige of Parliament is not brought down. There are remedies. So far as its subjects are concerned, Parliament is sovereign and supreme. So, if this matter comes up in any other form, I shall consider that matter. The strength of public opinion that has to be gauged from the demonstration has been sufficiently witnessed by hon. Members. They will take note of that. When a proper motion comes up before the House, I am not going to improperly reject that motion. I am sorry, I am not in a position to admit any of these adjournment motions.

**Shri S. A. Dange:** Since it is not possible for 2,000 people to come here to meet the M.P.s, I would request all the M.P.s to go out and meet them.

12.30 hrs.

*(Shri S. A. Dange and some hon. Members left the House)*

**Shri Nath Pai:** Let the Home Minister also meet them.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I would submit one thing for your decision. So many persons from a distant place have come here to meet us. So, I would request you to adjourn the House to enable us to go and meet them. I would also request the Home Minister to meet them. If the House is adjourned, it would be possible for us to go and meet them and talk to them

**Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur):** Shall I give some advice to those who are going out?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let there be no more discussion. I cannot prevent hon. Members from going out and coming in.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I request the adjournment of the House for some minutes to enable us to go and meet them.

**Shri Mahanty:** I gave notice of an adjournment motion. So, may I have the right to submit for one or two minutes about the admissibility of my motion?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no I have repeatedly held that when I give consent to the adjournment motion I intimate the Members concerned. But, all the same, as it was raised I allowed some kind of a discussion to take place. Now I am confirmed in my decision that it is not right. I convened a conference of all the leaders of groups and also their representatives regarding the way in which adjournment motions have to be disposed of. I have shown extra latitude so far as this matter is concerned. I hope hon. Members will not force me to take a very harsh step or an unnecessary wrong step, and will try to abide by the decision we have taken. I am prepared to give them all latitude. So far as their going out is concerned, they may go. But it will be a bad precedent for us, for me, to adjourn the House to enable some Members to go and see the demonstrators outside. Now the House will take up the next item of business.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** You cannot solve the problem by ignoring it. You have to solve it in the correct way.

(Some more hon. Members left the House)

12.32 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each:—

(i) Statement No. I—Sixth session, 1958. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 115].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV—Fifth Session, 1958. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 116].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XIII—Fourth Session. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 117].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XV—Third Session, 1957. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 118].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIX—Second Session, 1957 [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 119].

##### DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, a copy of each of the following Declarations of Exemption:—

(i) No. 1/34/58-F. 1 dated the 4th September, 1958.—(1 Declaration).

(ii) No. 1/38/58-F. 1, dated the 10th September, 1958.—(2 Declarations).

(iii) No. 1/41/58-F. 1, dated the 6th November, 1958.—(1 Declaration).

(iv) No. 1/42/58-F. 1, dated 8th November, 1958.—(1 Declaration).

(v) No. 23/28/58-F. 1, dated the 15th November, 1958.—(3 Declarations).

(vi) No. 23/28/58-F. 1, dated the 21st November, 1958.—(3 Declarations).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1138/58].

##### AMENDMENT TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No. GSR 1138, dated the 6th December, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1146/58.]

12.33½ hrs.

##### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

###### MINUTES OF THIRTIETH TO THIRTY-FOURTH SITTINGS

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Sixth Session.

12.33½ hrs.

##### COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

###### MINUTES OF TWENTY-THIRD SITTING

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the Twenty-third sitting of the Committee on Petitions held during the Sixth session.



12.34 hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

## ELEVENTH REPORT

**Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad):** I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House

12.34½ hrs.

# CORRECTION OF REPLY TO SUPPLEMENTARY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1403

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** With your permission I propose to correct an error in the information given by me on the floor of this House on the 2nd April, 1958, in reply to supplementary put by Shri Tangamani to Starred Question No. 1403 regarding the transfer of the "Controlled Business" of the Bharat Insurance Company and the Jupiter General Insurance Company to the Life Insurance Corporation. While replying to Shri Tangamani I stated as follows:—

"Controller for what? Already, we have an administrator who is running the two companies. So far as the Life Business is concerned, the Life Insurance Corporation has the monopoly; so, that business is terminated. So far as the general business is concerned, because both of them are composite companies, they are doing very good business. The business is increasing every day."

The correct position is as follows:—

Both the "Bharat" and the "Jupiter" are composite insurers in terms of section 2(2) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The "Controlled Business" of these insurers, i.e. life insurance business, did not vest in the Life Insurance Corporation, vide section 44(c) of the said Act.

So far as the life insurance business is concerned, both these insurers discontinued writing new business soon

after the Life Insurance Corporation was established. As regards the general insurance business, the "Bharat" continued to have its registration for transacting this class of business renewed every year upto and including 1955 even though the Company had ceased to transact new business much earlier. The renewal was not applied for in 1956 and the registration stands cancelled from June 1956 for non-renewal under section 3(4)(f) of the Insurance Act, 1938. This company is not, therefore, transacting new insurance business.

As the registration in respect of the miscellaneous business of the "Bharat", i.e. the only class of general insurance business transacted by the "Bharat" did not stand cancelled for a period of more than six months on the 19th January, 1956, as required by section 2(3)(1)(c) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the "Bharat" was a 'composite insurer' within the meaning of section 2(2) of the said Act.

The 'Jupiter General Insurance Company' however, continues to transact general insurance business and its business is increasing year by year.

12.36½ hrs.

## ARMS BILL\*

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 18th December, 1958.



12.37 hrs.

**INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Manubhai Shah on the 17th December, 1958, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this Bill was two hours, out of which 57 minutes have already been taken. So we have got 1 hour and 3 minutes. Now we are nearing 12.40. So, we will conclude this at 1.40 or 1.45. Shri V. P. Nayar will continue his speech

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Yesterday, I was trying to explain how by the policy of tariff protection in our country certain monopoly houses have been either allowed to continue their stranglehold on particular fields or to form new monopolies. In describing several cases I also quoted from the Tariff Commission's Report. Yesterday, as I was closing my speech, I was referring to calcium carbide industry. The hon. Minister told us that by this policy of protection all encouragement will be given to the various units which come under the "protected industry".

I want to give an instance of how in the matter of even protected industry a unit in Kerala has been chosen for studied discrimination. I have here a copy of a letter which is written to the managing agents of a concern which has a calcium carbide factory in the State of Kerala. The Tariff Commission Report, while dealing with this particular unit, that is, the Travancore Electro-Chemicals Industry, says:

"However, owing to financial difficulties the Company did not so long apply for import licence for plant and machinery. It is now reported that the Government of

Kerala is willing to extend financial assistance to the Company so as to enable it to proceed with the scheme."

This is the latest report of the Tariff Commission, made available to us on the 14th of November. After that, I have got a copy of a letter written to the managing agents by the Government, of course another Department, namely, the Controller of Capital Issues, which says:

"With reference to your letter No. .... dated the 1st September, 1958, on the above subject, I am directed to say that you may address this office again after obtaining the authority from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that effective steps in respect of licence No. L/19(1) dated the 17th May, 1957, granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have been taken and that the said licence is in force."

What is this? I ask a simple question. The Tariff Commission after all accept that this particular factory has no finances. They also say that they had come to know that the Government of Kerala was giving some financial assistance. I made enquiries and found that the Government of Kerala are prepared to place about Rs. 15 lakhs at the disposal of this company considering the very important nature of the industry. On the one hand Government say that it is a protected industry—there is today only one unit which is actually in production and it is located at the most disadvantageous.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Without meaning to interrupt the hon. Member, may I say that if the firm writes to us we will certainly look into it. So far they have taken no effective steps. We are certainly very keen ourselves to develop this industry in Kerala. But let them approach the Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister knows—I think he knows—that I appreciate his anxiety. Very often when





Mr. Speaker: I will allow him three minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall not go outside the Report also.

Mr. Speaker: All right. He may have five minutes more.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yesterday when the Bill was being discussed and I was taking more time than is ordinarily given, I raised the point whether if other hon. Members were not speaking I would be entitled to more time. Then the hon. Chairman put it to the House and no hon. Member was prepared to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Let me know who are all the hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I want to speak for ten minutes.

Shri Narayanankutty Memon (Mukandapuram): I want ten minutes.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipal): I want at least fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That makes 35 minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister wanted only five minutes to reply.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I also want ten minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then I have succeeded. If I was the only speaker then I would have had to cover various points also. Now that I have been able to persuade some other hon. Members to take part in the debate, I think I must close in five minutes.

This is the attitude which Government adopt. I want to show how in a particular industry one house which enjoys the protection in so many industries is not obeying even the instructions of the Government of India. That is no other than the firm of Tatas. Here is the report on the Electric Motor Industry.

Incidentally, I would ask the hon. Minister to lay on the Table at some time next Session a comprehensive statement showing the units in the industry which enjoy protection so that we could find out as to how many of them go to the Tatas, how many go to the Birlas and how many go to the Dalmia-Jain group. We would also like to have some idea of the new units licensed in these protected industries so that we could find out as to how the existing monopolies are being strengthened or weakened.

In the Tariff Commission's Report on Electric Motor Industry, there is a passage. We know steel retention prices have been revised times without number without any basis because the Tatas have to be helped. But what do they do in return? The Tariff Commission's original Report had suggested that and the present Report quotes it. This is what they say on page 8.

"Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., should re-examine the question of price of their electrical steel sheets and make them available to the electric motor industry at the lowest possible price."

If Government made a whisper about this and if they could make the Tatas behave well, it ought to have been taken as a thunderbolt. But what do they do? They openly flouted it. The Tariff Commission had to say this in the present Report. This is very interesting also. The Government, in order to help another industry which is a protected industry and to which we are extending protection for three years, even during the last Report asked the Tatas to reduce the price of their essential raw material. Now the present Report says:

"Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., has informed us that it has been its policy to charge the electric motor industry the lowest possible price. Since the last tariff inquiry however, it had to revise the



[Shri V P Nayar]

prices of electrical steel sheets on three occasions in view of rising costs and with a view to providing extra capital expenditure for augmenting production of dynamo grade sheets"

What is this? When the Government have asked the Tatas to reduce the price, Tatas reply, "We always reduce the prices but because you have asked us, we have increased the price three times" What is all this? They run I think, the largest number of industries which enjoy tariff protection. Therefore, I submit that the hon Minister should take a different view about giving protection to such industries in which units are run without any control being exercised or allowed to be exercised by Government

With one more point I shall have finished. That is that the Government should once again examine the question whether the Tariff Commission, as it is composed today, will be able to meet the growing demands of our country. I submit in all seriousness that the hon Minister should not have any favour or any fear and should appoint persons whose services can be best utilised in the matter of making enquiries of the kind which we have here. It is no good however efficient they are that an ordinary economist or a gentleman who has been in Government service for 30 years and has retired should go to the Tariff Commission and then conduct an enquiry on various technical aspects. They are very very important commissions on which there must be competent people. A system can be evolved just as we functioned in the Delimitation Commission. We are not expert on States. We function as Associate members. The Tariff Commission must necessarily associate a known expert in the line of enquiry. Ordinary graduation, even if it is of Oxford, will be of no purpose, as I find here. They write about all things. So, I would request hon Minister to reconsider this and

let us know. We do not know what is the actual status of the Members of the Tariff Commission, how they are appointed, whether they are appointed through the UPSC etc. None of these things, we know. Once again, I urge upon the hon Minister to consider whether it is not time now, in the context of our country today, that we appoint more efficient people. The present members may be efficient, I do not deny that. When a technical man who is competent to go into technical matters is not available in the Commission, they could have a specialist nominated as an Associate Member of the Tariff Commission in the matter of such industries.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** My hon friend Shri V P Nayar has referred to many specific points. So, I do not intend to refer to any specific point in the Reports. But I should like to bring out for your consideration certain general points that arise out of a perusal of the Tariff Commission's Enquiry reports. Before I do so, I should like to say a word about the observations of my hon friend Shri V P Nayar on the Tariff Commission Members. I do not think those observations are quite fair. I do think that the Tariff Commission as constituted is an impartial body. I think the procedure is that if they have not technical knowledge of any particular matter they take the advice of experts and even associate them sometimes. I believe in the case of the motor car industry they had an expert to advise them on that matter.

Having said that, I want to say generally about this policy of protection. You may remember, the original idea the original basis of protection was what was called the infant industry argument. The underlying idea was that after some time the industry will be able to compete, that is after a period, may be 10 or 20 years the industry would be in a position to compete with foreign products. The situation having changed, that

basis is now absolutely altered. Today, there is no question of any competition now or in the near distant future. As the hon. Minister himself had observed, this protective duty has from one point of view become irrelevant because, on account of our foreign exchange difficulties, we are not permitting imports. In that condition, the question arises as to whether we are seeing to it that our industries are conducting themselves in a manner that they would be able really to compete with foreign products. When you analyse or examine that question, you find certain points. One is that the Tariff Commission itself finds that the duty should be higher than what it recommends for imposition. The reason is that there is no danger of any competition from abroad, because imports are restricted. That means, it is a sheltered market.

But, what is even worse is, I find that in the case of some of these industries, their cost of production has been going up whereas the cost of production of comparable articles or similar articles abroad is going down. That requires examination. For example, if you take the price of caustic soda, the price of caustic soda, whether of Chinese origin or of U.K. origin has been going down in 1958 as compared to 1957. That is not so with our cost of caustic soda. The other point which is even more important is the disparity in the prices of our products and of imported products. Our ex-works price is Rs. 31.20 per cwt. whereas the C.I.F. price of imported caustic soda of Chinese origin is Rs. 16.54 only; almost 50 per cent.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am not suggesting to interrupt. The hon. Member was not here yesterday when I gave certain facts in my statement.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** I read the statement.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The price of caustic soda has gone down from Rs. 34.69 in 1955 to Rs. 31 per cwt. in 1958.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** What was the price in 1957?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I do not have every year's price. The latest price is Rs. 31 per cwt. That shows our downward trend from Rs. 34.69.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** I noted that point. I would like the hon. Minister to compare the percentage of price fall in regard to our product and the percentage of price fall in regard to imported products. That would give a true idea. It is not just as if our prices have gone down from Rs. 35 to Rs. 34 and their prices have gone down from Rs. 31 to Rs. 16 and that both have declined. The range of decline is very dissimilar in the case of the two countries. That requires examination. It is not merely in regard to caustic soda. Take calcium carbide. The C.I.F. price of calcium carbide of Chinese origin is Rs. 26. The price ex-works of indigenous product is Rs. 44.75. The Chinese price is after paying insurance and freight. Their internal cost of production is even lower. I am not saying that protection should not be given. That is not my point. Are we seeing to it that we shall be able in some distant future to produce or manufacture commodities at a price which would compare favourably with imported prices? That point requires examination. Why is it that our prices are going up? Is it due to the fact that the prices of raw materials are increasing? Is it due to inflation? Is it due to the fact that there is more profit or mismanagement or the cost of labour is increasing? Today, we have a sheltered market. I believe the hon. Minister of Industry should realise his responsibility. If that shelter is taken away, where do our industries stand? Does it mean that we shall be compelled to give protection from year to year? Otherwise, there will be the question of unemployment again. That question requires very serious examination. Take soda ash. Our price is Rs. 16.83; the price of Chinese soda ash C.I.F. is Rs. 8.30, nearly 50 per cent. I have looked through many of these reports. The



[Shri Bimal Ghose]

imported prices are very much cheaper. I think the Government would do well to examine this question. For about five or ten years, the foreign exchange difficulties will continue. There is no probability—the hon. Minister may think otherwise—that we shall be able to liberalise imports. Because, the ground on which this protection is extended is that import restriction or quota restriction is a temporary expedient and may be taken away at any time. As the situation stands today, there is no fear of this import restriction being done away with during the Third Plan or even the Fourth Plan.

The other point is stabilisation of prices. That is a fair point. But, the way in which our industries are developing in this country requires examination. There are two or three points that I want to place before the hon. Minister for his consideration. One is the question of reduction of railway rates and shipping freights. Many Tariff Commission reports have suggested that railway rates and shipping freights should be reduced if we are to compete with foreign products. It is known that other countries, Japan or China give very liberal concessions in regard to their railway rates and shipping freights policy. It is necessary that we also, with a view to help our exports, do something in this matter. I should like to know what has been done. The actual fact is, although there has been a recommendation that the railway rates and shipping freights should be reduced, these rates and freights have always increased. They are increasing from year to year. What is actually happening is contrary to the recommendation of the Tariff Commission's report.

The last point is about power. There seems to be some anomaly in regard to our planning procedure. We have planned industries. But, we have not planned the necessary raw material or power that would be required to develop industries. The Tariff Commission

enquiry in regard to the aluminium industry has pointed this out.

There is no power available; but if the industry is to develop power is necessary. So, what is the machinery with the Government whose duty it is to see that all things go on together, that they correspond to each other. Similarly with regard to coke. Whether it is the caustic soda or soda ash, there is a recommendation in the Tariff Commission reports that high class metallurgical coal should be made available. But as everybody knows metallurgical coal is not available; even the Railways cannot get them. How are these industries going to get them? What has the Government done about it? Otherwise these industries cannot develop. So there is something wrong with the planning machinery.

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We plan on the one hand the expansion of industries, but the other things do not keep pace. The hon. Minister may perhaps say that they are in the charge of some other Department, of perhaps the Minister of Mines, Steel and Fuel, but that does not solve the problem. I am sorry that so far as metallurgical coke is concerned no solution has yet been found and yet the Tariff Commission is basing its reports on the assumption that our production will increase by such and such figure. But that increase will be impossible unless we can also provide the fuel. These are the points which appear to me to be important and which arise out of a consideration of these reports, because it seems to be that planning is not being done consistently; rather it is being done haphazardly.

There is another point which I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister for conveying to the Tariff Commission. A section in each report should be devoted to a comparison of



how an industry since the last report has developed in regard to its competitive capacity with foreign product. In certain sections some figures are given, but there is no section devoted completely to this problem as to what is the competitive power of the industry since the last report was made. If we get that we will know how the industry is really developing and what is the possibility of that industry doing without protection after a certain period of time. As it is it seems to me that most of the industries will require protection for all times if these import restrictions do not continue. There is such a huge difference in the price of our indigenous product compared to imported product, particularly of Chinese origin.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The Chinese argument may not be overdone perhaps. We all know how the costings are done in different countries. We need not stress that point very much.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Let us say even for the sake of argument that the Chinese cost of production is the highest and that they are selling at a lower rate. Government should tell us whether they are prepared to subsidise our exports to the extent that may be necessary. It does not help our products just to say that the Chinese cost of production is not the right thing, or that they deflate their cost of production. That does not help our exports. This problem, I believe, has to be faced and solved. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of the points that I have made out.

**Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipal):** Sir, the present Bill seeks the continuance of protection to eight industries and deprotection to four industries. When we go through the reports of the Tariff Commission we find that there are a number of stereotyped answers to set questions, but there is no reference to the question of sweated labour, conditions of working in factories and the initiative and incentive required for more production. These reports have failed to

deal with the fundamental question of production.

The hon. Minister has referred in his opening speech to the way in which prices of manufactured articles have to be reduced. The only way, he said, to reduce the prices of our articles would be by more production, but the conditions for increasing production do not exist now. This question is being tried to be solved by the manufacturers and producers being given additional incentives in the way of tax concessions, grants, subsidies and protection to different industries. But this is not the way. We have to consider the human factor. If the actual producer is given initiative and enthusiasm, I am sure we can have more production of consumer goods as well as capital goods and then only can we reduce the prices of the manufactured items.

The Tariff Commission has been engaged in an examination of the necessity of protection to industries. There is no proper examination as to whether an industry has been functioning effectively or efficiently; there has been no proper examination as to whether the targets fixed for each industry have been actually fulfilled. In fact, we find that it is the profit motive that induces these people to produce. Unless there is profit, they would not produce. That is the mentality. In some cases there is a genuine case for restriction of dividends and a close scrutiny of the actual cost of the manufactured items. Since the war our industrialists have been accustomed to a high level of profits and there is a tendency also to add high overhead charges.

Next, Sir, I would like to come to the determination of the fair-selling price of the articles. It is a very big question and determination of fair selling prices involves many variable factors. In the present context of the economic situation of this country as well as of the world, there is always a risk of a Commission or a Board not

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

coming to a correct decision. There is always the risk that their estimates of fair selling prices may go wrong by a wide margin. Then again with a few notable exceptions we find that there are very few industries which maintain adequate and satisfactory costing data and there are very few factories also which follow a scientific system of cost accounting. That is the difficulty. While working out the cost of production, we allow too many concessions as well as advantages. Sometimes we give tariff protection. That is with a view to giving protection or encouragement to a particular industry. When we give tariff protection, we should also look to the interests of the consumer, since there is always the chance of the claims of the consumer being neglected and the claims of the producer or the manufacturer outweighing the claims of the consumer.

I would like to deal with some industries for which protection is continued. Caustic soda and soda ash were first granted protection in 1955. In 1946 in the case of these basic commodities, the scheme of protection provided for the payment of a subsidy combined with an increase in the duty. One of the major difficulties of these industries is that they do not have salt deposits near the factories. In the case of other manufacturing concerns in Europe, U.K., and Germany, they have got enough deposits near the factories. So, high cost of production is one of the difficulties these industries are facing in our country. It is proposed that protection to these industries should be granted for another three years, but then the Tariff Commission has observed that the development and consolidation of these industries, especially the soda ash industry, is at a critical stage. It has also stated that the scheme of protection should continue till self-sufficiency is achieved; but then the performance of Tata Chemicals and Dharangadhara Chemicals had fallen short of the expectations at the time of the last report, i.e., in 1955, according to the Tariff Commission. I feel

that the gap between the current demand and annual production is still very wide. The current demand is 179,000 tons and the annual production is only 86,102 tons. So, the gap is still very wide, and it will be rather presumptuous to talk of achieving self-sufficiency by 1962. The position of the caustic soda industry is still the same, and it will be an uphill task to fulfil the target of 145,000 tons by 1961 if we consider the present annual rate of increase in production. It will be, therefore, advisable for the Government to put the utmost pressure on these industries to implement the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission regarding efficiency, cost of production and fulfilment of targets.

Now I would like to come to the aluminium industry. The Commission has not undertaken any elaborate examination of the production costs of this industry on the lines it generally does in the case of other industries when they demand protection. It was represented to the Commission that there had been changes in the structure of the industry. According to the commodity survey by the U.N. Commission on International Commodities, the industry has gained not only from the great expansion that has taken place in the aeroplane industry, but also from the displacement of heavier metals like tin and lead in foils, copper as a conductor, zinc in castings and various iron and steel alloys in sheet and structural shapes. Moreover, the consumption of aluminium in different countries has doubled in the last ten years, and many European countries as well as China have offered very low prices for aluminium. So, the change in the structure of the industry as well as the international market situation is likely to affect materially the production costs. So, the Tariff Commission could not make a fair estimate of the future cost of production and they have promised that there would be another enquiry in 1960.

The difficulty is that the industry suffers from several handicaps, like



scarcity or the costliness of electric power, high cost of raw materials and stores etc. It has been pointed out that the manufacture of certain types of industrial sheets and strips of aluminium demand precision workmanship of a high order, and aluminium sheets and strips of thinner gauges cannot also be rolled in the existing mills. So, Government should soon consider the establishment of an additional capacity of rolling of four to five thousand tons per year. In that case, it will help produce the types of plates, sheets and strips now imported from abroad.

Now I would like to come to sericulture. It is one of the industries which employs a large number of workers. It employs 40 to 50 lakhs of workers in the whole country. The difficulty with the industry is that they do not have any large factories, most of them are on a small scale. It was granted protection in 1934 and during the last 25 years it has not been possible for the industry to grow properly. The main objects of granting protection before 25 years were that the industry should be able to withstand competition from raw silk imported from foreign countries, and that it should improve its quality to international standards and reduce its cost of production, but it is evident from the report that the last two objectives have not been fulfilled. So, it would be in the interests of the industry as well as of the country to make a great effort to achieve a substantial improvement in the position of the industry. Practical experience in some of the States shows that it will be very difficult to improve the position of the industry. In my own territory, Government has given some loans, but it has been possible to have only 2,800 lbs. of silk during the last year and the target for 1961 is 3,500 lbs. We must be more ambitious and we should make great efforts to increase the target as well.

Coming to the bichromates industry, this was a nascent or infant industry when it was given protection. Now it

has come of age, but then it has not fulfilled its obligations. The Government have given this industry various facilities including this protection, but then the report in paragraph 172 says:

"We are aware of the present situation in which the industry which sells all its products in the domestic market and earns a high margin of profit, has little or no inducement to develop the export market where the margin of profit is comparatively small. But we feel that the producers in an industry which has enjoyed protection over a decade and has the benefit of a sheltered market should take a much broader view of their role in the economy of the country."

It also goes on to say:

"We trust that the producers of the bichromates will be guided by their own enlightened interests and make every effort to develop export markets, thereby benefiting themselves as well as the national economy."

This is not at all a compliment to that industry. I do not know whether this appeal to their enlightened self-interest will have any effect on the industry. When all these facilities have been given to them, it is only proper for them to try and promote exports. Government, in their recent trade agreements with China, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Norway and Sweden, have included bichromate as one of the items in which India can deal. So, this industry must make an effort, and Government should exert the utmost pressure on the industry to promote export markets. Otherwise, our expectations will not be fulfilled. Moreover, if they promote production, they would be able to have also a larger margin of profit, because thereby they would be able to have more production and reduce the cost of production.



[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

Lastly, I would only like to deal with cocoa powder and chocolate. This is a very small industry, so to say, because it employs only 210 workers. It was given protection in 1940, during the war period. Consumption of cocoa powder and chocolate is limited to a very small section of the population and it caters to the cultivated tastes of only a few. There is little prospect of this industry building up an export trade with the neighbouring countries. So, there is no meaning in continuing protection. There is also the question of the import of cocoa beans, which are the raw materials used in the production of cocoa powder and chocolate. As regards this import, Government should gradually restrict it; and Government should also encourage cultivation of cocoa in different parts of the country, so that our foreign exchange may be channelised to a more profitable use.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The more important features which are covered by this Bill have been discussed by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar. I have been provoked to speak on this Bill only because of certain references made by the hon. Minister yesterday regarding the automobile industry, while moving the motion for consideration.

He quite rightly said yesterday that it has been the custom in this House that whenever amendments are brought forward to the Tariff Act, we review the progress of certain industries which enjoy protection under the Indian Tariff Act; and he has given a very fair account of the progress made by the various industries which enjoy protection under the Indian Tariff Act. Apart from the claims that he has made regarding the various industries, he has, as usual, made certain forecasts also; and the most important forecast that he has made or rather the optimistic expectation that he has made is regarding the automobile industry.

My main point in speaking today is to point out that the claim that the hon. Minister has made regarding the automobile industry and the subtle optimism that he has that it will come up to the expected standards of production, that is, indigenous production, is a thing which cannot go unchallenged, because of certain happenings during the last two or three weeks, which this House very well knows.

Whenever the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry used to come forward before this House with amendments to the Tariff Act, certain grounds used to be given for continuing protection to certain industries and also for granting new protection to new industries. And basically, this House has laid down the policy of Government, as far as tariff protection is concerned, and this House has approved the policy, the extent to which tariff protection is to be given, and also the time-limit for which it is to be given. Government used to be aware of the time-limit, and they used to come forward before this House either for continuing the tariff protection or discontinuing the tariff protection in the light of that time-limit.

But the most important fact is that on 5th December, 1958, the hon. Deputy Minister of Defence read out a statement regarding certain contracts which the Defence Ministry had entered into with certain firms in Japan and also in Germany. If I have understood the statement aright, that statement made by the hon. Deputy Defence Minister on behalf of the Government of India, is the most standing indictment of the tariff policy followed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, especially regarding the automobile industry.

Apart from the fact that at least the needs of the Defence Ministry, a Ministry which is concerned with the defence of our country, should have top priority, as far as indigenous production and import of materials are

concerned, we find that that Ministry had to appear with tears in its eyes before this House saying that the industry which had been enjoying protection from our Government had betrayed the Defence Ministry, and at last it had to go to Japan and Germany with folded hands in order to find out certain most important materials as far as their requirements were concerned.

Apart from the statement made by the hon. Deputy Minister, every hon. Member of this House, and every citizen in India, knows very well that there is some sort of hanky-panky with the automobile production in this country. I have got personal experience. Even if for four years to come you like to have a small car in this country, and you have got the money to pay, yet it will be impossible for you, or for any one in this country, to get a car.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Unless black-market price is offered

**Shri Narayanaikutty Menon:** That car which has newly come into the market, and whose price has been declared by the dealers in this country has been the privilege of only a few. We here fail to understand what are the privileges needed by a few people in order to get the car. Experienced people say that the No. 1 priority and privilege is the capacity and readiness to pay the blackmarket price, as far as these small cars are concerned.

I do not think that the hon. Minister will stand up in this House to contradict me when I say that a large majority of these very small cars that have been sold in the open market have been sold at a premium price, a price which is otherwise called the blackmarket price. If the civilian population in this country cannot get a car for the scheduled price, if enough cars are not available in the Indian market today for the Indian consumer, if this particular industry which enjoys protection, in fact, more

protection than any other industry, cannot even supply the vital needs of the Defence Ministry, why should this particular industry continue to enjoy the protection that it is enjoying today?

The claim was made by the hon. Minister yesterday that by 1959, the automobile industry will be producing 70 to 75 per cent of the motor car parts in India. And he expects that by 1960-61, 80 per cent of the motor cars manufactured in this country will be manufactured in India. Apart from the hollowness of the claim, and apart from the fact that this 70 to 75 per cent includes the cushions of the motor car, and also the silk linings of the motor car, we in this House cannot believe today that the hon. Minister has got any justification to believe that by 1959, 70 to 75 per cent of the parts of the motor cars manufactured in this country will be indigenous parts, because he stands contradicted from another Ministry of the Government of India.

I may be permitted to read out two or three lines from the statement of the Deputy Defence Minister, which in itself is a sorrowful tell-tale story of the lack of co-ordination, lack of planning, and lack of understanding as far as the Commerce and Industry Ministry is concerned, in giving protection to the industry and also in planning for the requirements of the country. The Deputy Minister of Defence said

"In spite of 8 years' start, Hindustan Motors did not manufacture any appreciable part of Studebaker trucks till they went out of production of these trucks in 1957. Premier Automobiles, after 8 years, have not been able to achieve much more than 30 per cent indigenous production in the case of army trucks. After Hindustan Motors ceased production of Studebaker trucks, the army placed an experimental order for



[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

300 3-tonner Mercedes Benz trucks on TELCOS, who had recently started manufacture of diesel trucks in India in collaboration with Mercedes Benz of Germany, at a price of approximately Rs. 30,000 per vehicle, which was much lower than the prices charged by Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles. However, TELCOS put up their price by Rs. 8,000 in 1958, when the Army wanted to place an order for 1,000 3-tonner trucks, apparently to fall in line with the high prices charged by other manufacturers. In spite of protracted negotiations, they would not reduce their price by more than Rs. 650".

When we look into the background of an industry, we find that the primary motive of giving tariff protection is to encourage the indigenous growth of the industry. At the same time, we have got every right to expect that the industry will behave in a way which will satisfy the requirements of the nation. Immediately after the statement of the Deputy Minister, Shri J. R. D. Tata of TELCOS came out with a contradiction. Now everyday in the Press there is a heated controversy going on as to who is speaking the truth and who is speaking the untruth. Even the Members of Parliament are at a loss to understand as to whether it is the Minister of Industry who spoke of the glorious achievements of this industry, who is speaking out the truth or it is Shri Tata who is speaking the truth or it is the Deputy Defence Minister who is speaking the truth. At least on this question, the Minister of Industry who made a claim in his opening speech in respect of this industry, should tell the House who is speaking the truth as far as the pricing of automobiles is concerned, because not only the Members of Parliament but every citizen of this country is interested to know as to who

after all is speaking the truth in this matter.

13.33 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

We are at least interested to know whether Shri Tata is right or Shri Raghuramaiah or Shri Manubhai Shah is right, because confronted with these flabbergasting statements made by different people, we are at loss to understand what is the hanky-panky behind the automobile industry today.

Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister that some clear picture has to be given to Members as to who is at fault and what is going on behind this industry.

If you look into this industry and its behaviour, we find that it is the prodigal son of the industrial empire in India today who is consuming monstrous quantities of foreign exchange in the name of making this industry self-sufficient. But every one unit of this industry is behaving today in a most irresponsible manner, as disclosed by the Deputy Defence Minister. In the Premier Automobiles, which is expected to supply motor cars to the country and vital trucks to the Defence Ministry, there was a strike for 4 months and the bosses there, spending India's foreign exchange and enjoying protection and privileges, said —'if we do not have the workers back to work on our own terms, we will not manufacture' and the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Ministry who are patronising this company, who are giving complete, unconditional support for the development of the industry, refused to raise little finger on what has been happening as far as this industry is concerned.

When these little industrial empires with very patriotic gentlemen at their



head cannot even give the Defence Ministry the vital requirements of the Ministry in the interests of the Indian nation, we fail to understand what patriotic type of people they are. In spite of all this, the hon. Minister comes before this House and says that partly it is because of some trouble due to Government not giving foreign exchange. It is a privileged few in the country today who have got such a position that they have got the authority to dictate their terms for manufacture of motor cars and who control the entire automobile industry as far as the Commerce and Industry Ministry is concerned. But how long can this nation tolerate this sort of business at their own terms, at the public exchequer's expense, being controlled by these people? How long can we wait and see that these people virtually dictate the policy with regard to the automobile industry in India?

It is very high time that this House had a probe into what has been happening for the last 8 years inside the automobile industry, the nature of the elaborate protection afforded to this industry and how this industry failed to come up to the expectations that Government themselves had entertained, and what is really wrong with the industry. Unless that is done, the Defence Ministry will have to go to Japan and ask the Japanese companies to manufacture some trucks for us because our own automobile industry, patronised by the Government of India, protected by the Government of India, is incapable of doing anything here! Because of the exposure of this quarrel between these two Ministries on this particular question of fact, what is really happening is that the entire tariff policy is being undermined. Protection is given to this industry and the Indian consumer is to pay a ransom regarding the price of the motor cars and all this has been done in the name of encouraging the growth of the indigenous industry. But now it can be done only if we get some assurance from the industry

that it will behave properly and every protection that is given, every pie that is being given by the Indian motor car consumer—who pays three to four times the price for a small car here compared to what it costs in neighbouring countries which other companies might be able to supply—can be given only if there is a definite assurance to the country that these people will develop the indigenous industry and make it cent per cent indigenous.

I assert and repeat that this industry, because of its past behaviour and misbehaviour, because of the lack of progress it has shown, because of the lack of responsibility it has shown to the needs of the Defence Ministry, does not enjoy the confidence of this Parliament and the people of India. There should be a thorough probe into whatever has been happening inside the industry. It is high time the Government came forward with a review of the policy of tariff protection and also the basic policy of giving the monopoly to two or three top industrial empires in the country, and took the industry into the public sector so that our Defence Minister will not have to go to Japan and Germany in order to beg for supply of the basic requirements of the Army like small trucks and small motor cars and jeeps at least in the future. This vital industry will be controlled by Government directly and this sort of unexplainable and sometimes shameful way of approaching the public through two different wings in the Government of India shall not be repeated.

It is also high time that the Commerce and Industry Ministry which now functions as a water-tight compartment, because Shri Manubhai Shah, told us some fifteen minutes ago that his Ministry has got nothing to do with a particular matter and it was the Finance Ministry which was concerned, stopped functioning in that manner.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I did not say that. I said the matter should have

[Sri Manabhai Shah]

been brought to our notice. If the Controller of Capital Issues had raised the point that he wanted the recommendation of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it was for the person who proposed that to come to us and we would certainly look into the question.

**Sri Narayanankutty Menon:** I agree in that respect. But what answer has he to give as regards consultations between Ministries, as regards co-ordination between Ministries. This is a type of thing which affects the Defence Ministry certainly...

**Sri Manabhai Shah:** He is again mixing up. That was with respect to **Sri V. P. Nayar's** question regarding a 'calcium carbide' licence issued in Kerala State.

**Sri Narayanankutty Menon:** I agree with him. But in this respect, I am saying that there is either lack of co-ordination or lack of understanding between these Ministries because we cannot exist in this House with the Defence Ministry experiencing these difficulties for the last 8 years. These people were not offering motor cars, jeeps and also trucks at a reasonable price and in utter dismay, utter helplessness after bargain after bargain, the Defence Ministry had to go to some other company in some other country for manufacture of motor vehicles. The statement says that the Defence Ministry has been experimenting with all this for the past 8 years at the cost of the Exchequer and they have failed to get trucks at reasonable prices and also in ample numbers. Is not that statement of the Defence Ministry an indictment on the Commerce and Industry Ministry that every year the Defence Ministry experienced this trouble and that the Commerce and Industry Ministry did not take steps to see that these people manufactured the required number of vehicles or the required type of vehicles at reasonable prices, to supply to the Defence

Ministry. Therefore, I submit that the Commerce and Industry Ministry in affording this protection to this industry has failed to see that this industry gave at least 50 per cent of the specifications, and 50 per cent of the expectations of this country.

In conclusion, I may make one point regarding the prices of automobiles also. The country has waited for 8 years. Many times many reputable companies from foreign countries have approached the Government of India saying that they will manufacture motor-cars which can be consumed by the public here at reasonable prices, and their prices come to about Rs. 4,000 a car. If you are fortunate to get one at the scheduled price—and for that there are only 40 or 50 people from among the 350 million people in India—that is at Rs. 10,500—, that is double the cost of the standard vehicle in any other country. How long is the Commerce and Industry Ministry going to protect these people to fleece the Indian people? I submit that this is a sort of fleecing the people of this country in the name of indigenous industry, in the name of expanding the automobile industry and it cannot go further.

The hon. Minister should see, as he said yesterday, that when protection is afforded to an industry, the pricing of the product depends upon the actual cost of manufacture. But he has not told us what is the percentage of profit that these automobile combines have taken today. It is high time to review the prices of motor cars.

Secondly, do not drive the Indian consumer to walk behind the automobile dealers offering premium after premium—black-market prices. There should be a machinery whereby the Commerce and Industry Ministry can take steps to get motor cars produced in these years according to priority and see that there should be no dearth of motor cars. In India the demand for



motor cars is not very high. If this industry had behaved properly, the Indian people would have got motor cars at reasonable prices. As for as the availability and supply is concerned, the hon. Minister should immediately look into the position.

I would appeal to the Government of India to have a review of the work done. The whole policy regarding the automobile industry should be reviewed.

**Shri Achar:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the previous speaker and other speakers also have expressed great apprehension about the protection being granted to industries and monopolies growing up. In fact, the previous speaker mentioned the example of the motor car industry.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I may submit that last time I did not interfere. The present Bill, really speaking, does not deal with the automobile industry. There is shortage of time and if the hon. Member deals with the industries which are covered by the Bill, perhaps, more time could be utilised profitably.

**Shri Achar:** I will not take more than 5 minutes. I am not going into the details of any industry. I know the time is almost up. I was only mentioning this fact because the previous speakers seem to think that 8 years is a very very long period. In the industrial development of a country, especially situated as we were, is it reasonable to think that granting protection for 8 years is to be considered too long?

My only submission is that we should consider the most important aspect and that is that our industries should grow. I do not mean to say that the consumers should suffer for all time to come. Certainly, our products must also compete with foreign products, with regard to motor cars, aeroplanes or whatever it may be. But, at the same time, we have to consider this question, whether the

infant industries which are working at great disadvantage should be given protection or not.

Another argument that was laid stress on was that monopolies are developing and the Industries Ministry and Government are encouraging monopoly. I would ask, are we developing monopolies at all? On the other hand, in this country, we are encouraging both the sectors, the private sector as well as the public sector. If there are people coming forward and willing to run these industries, does the Government come in the way? Where is the question of monopoly at all? The private sector is allowed complete freedom. If there are people coming forward and are willing to start industries wherever possible, licences will be granted and encouragement will be given. At the same time, we also see that the public sector is coming up taking the bigger and vital industries. In view of these facts, I would like to submit that there is no question of monopolies at all coming up in this country. Maybe there are certain instances where some companies may be abusing their powers. I do not mean to say that these should not be examined or that high profits should be allowed. In their cases we have the Tariff Commission and they are going into...

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** How many units are there in the production of Soda Ash?

**Shri Achar:** I said at the outset that there is the Tariff Commission and that they will be going into it. If we enter into the details here it will take a very long time. It is a matter for the Tariff Commission to go into detail and report on the matter. We have also some reports of the Tariff Commission and I have gone through most of them. I find they have given adequate reasons for protection being granted.

At the same time I would like to submit one aspect of the question from the point of view of the con-



[Shri Achar]

summer. There can be no doubt that for all time to come we should not go on giving protection. That is the most important aspect. I also felt that the Tariff Commission have not considered this aspect of the question as deeply as they should. They go to these factories, find out what exactly is the position of labour, what is the cost of production and all that. But they must also look into one more aspect of the question, that is, how the foreign people are able to produce these very products at a cheaper rate. They should have comparative study of the matter. If the industries are failing in their duty and are not satisfying the conditions, I feel, protection should not be granted.

For example, take the motor cars. How is it that our people in spite of 10 years of protection—I do not mean to say that 10 years is a very long period—are not able to compete with foreign companies? This is an aspect which the Tariff Commission should look into.

In my own State, for instance, there are people employed in the silk industry—and probably those people from Mysore may not be pleased with the remarks that I have to offer—and from 1934 they have been given protection. It is a very long period—nearly 25 years. Maybe there are conditions which necessitate that protection being given. But, at the same time I would like the Government as well as the Tariff Commission to look into this aspect of the question as to why in spite of 25 years of protection they are not able to stand on their own legs. This aspect of the question will have to be considered more than anything else.

I would submit that with the price question the quality question also comes in. I do not deny that. If it is a natural disadvantage which they cannot help and they can recover only after some years of protection,

then, protection should be granted. But, if they are not making the progress that they should, if there are difficulties which they should have got over by this time. I would submit that protection should not be granted. It is only in the case of infant industries that they should be encouraged and given protection until they stand on their own legs, because of the difficulties and disadvantageous conditions here. Otherwise, if they are neglecting their duties, they ought not to be given protection.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Sir, I am very happy to see quite a large amount of informed criticism of the working of the protected industries. I am grateful to the House for this. My hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, yesterday raised the question about the composition of the Tariff Commission. Even while I was moving the Bill for consideration, I tried to give the background for the consideration of the House regarding the entire policy and structure of the Tariff Commission and the policy of Government. Section 4 of the Act itself prescribes the manner and type of persons to be appointed to the Tariff Commission. I may only say that while reviewing the working of the Tariff Commission over a long period—it was the Tariff Board previously and since 1952 it is the Tariff Commission—I can extend, as I did last time, the grateful thanks of the people of this country of this Government and this House. It has really done a remarkable job. The industries which have been given protection, as my hon. friend just now rightly pointed out, have not been given indiscriminate protection. Out of the 43 industries which came up before and during the war and thereafter, as per the assurance from the Central Government that their claims to protection would be considered, 23 industries are today deprotected as a result of the recommendation of the

Tariff Commission. This, I think, is quite a large number to be deprotected by the thorough examination of all the aspects of the industries which the Tariff Commission has done. It is also not as if every industry that applies for protection is granted that. The Tariff Commission rejected outright the claims of six industries, out of the 23 which the Government forwarded for its recommendation, to any protection, after a thorough examination. I am only submitting these matters before the House to show how valuable a service the Tariff Commission renders and how they go into everything in an intense and detailed manner. Again the competence of the present members and the past members of the Tariff Commission has been of a very high order. The reports of the Commission have been—I have seen in the different countries—highly appreciated and even an international organisation like the GATT has admitted the claim of several Indian industries to protection only on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission of India. Therefore, it is a very high honour and privilege to have the working of a Tariff Commission, so well-constituted, to help the industrial development of this country.

My hon. friend Shri Ghose referred to the price reduction of the protected industries. It was a very important and pertinent point. So, yesterday, in reviewing in a very brief manner the working of the protected industries, I had already pointed out several items of which continuously there has been a reduction in prices. We can compare the prices in different countries in entirely different contexts. The base of industrial development in this country is very meagre. In spite of the fact that the people of the country and several times very great leaders of this country have commended the industrial development of this country, I have several times expressed my total dissatisfaction in the House at the total growth of the industrial production in the

country. It is an infant industry and the development is just taking place. Very massive and rapid industrial development of this country alone can fight the battle of poverty in which the Indian masses have been steeped for a thousand years. So, the entire gamut of the industrial production has to be viewed when the price structure has to be looked into. I therefore, plead with the hon. Members not to compare the prices, particularly with certain types of countries where we know the economies are based on quite different considerations. Apart from that we are prepared to consider the price structure and the industrial production of this country. Those hon. Members who are interested in this, if they go into this question, will find that a very detailed examination has taken place by the Tariff Commission with respect to the raw material, capital employed, labour, working load on the industry, distribution system, distributive channels on which expenditure is undertaken, fuel cost, transport cost, and so on. It is an overall examination and then ultimately protection is recommended in certain quantitative manner and in certain protective duties that may have to be imposed. When the shortage of foreign exchange exists, my hon. friend Shri Ghose last time also pointed out, whether it was necessary to continue the examination by the Tariff Commission. I have laid this aspect of the problem before the House in *extenso* and so, I do not want to retrace the ground. I can only say that an examination by the Tariff Commission is necessary not only because we have got the mechanism of import control or quantitative restriction. The Tariff Commission is an economic instrument, it is a fiscal instrument, an instrument in the hands of the Indian people in order to watch and judge the progress and the health of the Indian industry.

Last time, I had said that this was not merely an examination of one local problem or a particular type of



[Shri Manubhai Shah]

protection that is to be given. The Tariff Commission, when it grants or refuses protection to any industry, goes into the entire health of that particular industry and the general industrial development of the country. We get all the economic indicators from that examination as to how the Indian economy, particularly in the industrial field is marching from time to time. Therefore, the function of the Tariff Commission is much larger and if I may say so, very important from the national point of view.

The question was raised by one hon. Member about the automobile industry and the prices of automobile vehicles. I do not want to cover all the ground he has mentioned. We are confident that, in the case of two commercial vehicles and one car, by the end of 1959, they will reach almost 70-75 per cent indigenous content. That is based on a phased programme and not on optimism or any type of guess work. I had already mentioned one of the cars as Hindustan when Shri Nayar asked me about it. Willys Jeep and the Mercedes-Benz are the other two. I have not said as was the impression of one of the Hon'ble Members, that all cars and vehicles will reach this figure by end of 1959. I have said two commercial vehicles and one passenger car are expected to reach 70-75 per cent of indigenous content by the end of 1959.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Has this been taken into account when the foreign exchange allocations were made to the various automobile manufacturing firms? Was the percentage of indigenous production also taken into account?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This again is not a question very relevant here. I have dealt with foreign exchange allocations several times and on several counts. I would only say this. As far as present indications are concerned, 60 per cent of the Hindustan

already contains indigenous parts. I have also laid on the Table of the House recent figures reached by every manufacturer by April, 1958. Really speaking, we shared a little blame with the industry because in the last two years they came up to the Government several times for release of foreign exchange for the minimum necessary capital goods, jigs, fixtures, tools and equipment. It was not possible for us to release that much amount. We have now tried to do that and we have released the necessary foreign exchange for all these automobile manufacturers and therefore a statement was made by me here yesterday that by 1960-61, by the end of the Second Plan period, we hope, whether it was passenger cars or trucks or jeep that they would reach round-about 80 per cent indigenous content.

Therefore Sir, I merely made this statement on the basis of factual calculations and what we have licensed for capital goods.

14 hrs

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Sir, we believe the hon. Minister, but may we know what answer he has to give to the statement made by the hon. Deputy Defence Minister condemning this industry and its progress?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Sir, I am not going into any of those controversies at all, those are two different issues. I am only referring to the statement which I made, and I am saying that by 1959 the indigenous content of two commercial vehicles and one passenger car will be as we have estimated. That is what we have estimated on account of the various factors which I narrated before the House.

Now, coming to the question of price which the hon. Members raised, last time also I said that price is necessarily a function of the volume of production if you talk in economic



terms. And, because of the great demand, on foreign exchange, the handicap on the foreign exchange front and also because motorisation in this country has not developed—because along with the growth of economy alone motorisation can go forward, therefore, it is all on account of the under-developed conditions of the country as a whole—that various industries, including the automobile industry, on the price front are suffering from a handicap.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Sir, I would like to seek your advice on one thing. Whenever a Minister replies to a debate on any Bill he is supposed to speak on behalf of the Government of India. The Minister now says that he is responsible to answer only on behalf of his Ministry.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am speaking on behalf of the Government of India. I never said that I am speaking on behalf of my Ministry.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** What have you to say to this House about the statement made by the Deputy Defence Minister?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is not a question relevant to today's discussion at all. The Deputy Defence Minister has given the entire reasons why the Government of India sanctioned the capacity with the Defence Department for a truck and for a tractor. Therefore, that has nothing to do with either the present Bill or the tariff policy of the Government of India. As far as the tariff policy is concerned, I have made the position of Government clear regarding the automobiles. I speak on behalf of no Ministry, even though the hon. Member was addressing as if one Ministry is interested one way or the other. That is not the case.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Are we to believe like that?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have given the answer that the Government of

India have gone into all these aspects and are of the view that two commercial vehicles and one passenger car will reach this content and by 1960-61 we hope that practically all the vehicles would have reached 80 per cent.

**Shri Achar:** On this price question, Sir, the point I raised was, does the Tariff Commission go into the question as to why there is a difference in the production and prices of articles from outside. I have read in the report that they sell at the imported price. I am not asking whether they have considered that question. But, do they go into the question why foreign countries are able to produce it at a lower price and what are the circumstances here which make the prices higher?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as analysis of cost in our own country is concerned, it is a very very detailed analysis. It is rather very difficult for the Tariff Commission of India to look into the price structure and cost structure of foreign countries. As a matter of fact, even to get the c.k.d. price or the ex-factory price of different commodities there is almost impossible. Therefore, we go into the economic norms. We take into consideration the quantities produced, the man-hours put in the volume of production in a particular unit, the overhead, etc. All these broad economic comparisons are entered into and gone into by the Tariff Commission. It is not possible to do a thorough examination of the cost structure of different units in different countries.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** That was not the question.

**Shri Achar:** Does it mean that even if an industry is inefficient we will go on giving protection?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Sir, I have already stated that out of 43 industries the very fact that 23 were recommended after some years of protection to be de-protected shows that in many industries it is possible to

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come to an economic viability. In many industries it is not possible because of the structure of the industry. The heavier the industry, the more massive the industry, the more basic the industry, the more time it takes to reach a particular volume of production and see that the cost of production really matches with its counterpart in foreign countries.

About the alkali industry, Sir, it is not that only one or two houses have got any monopoly of this production. As my hon. friends know, in the Soda Ash industry there are about four units functioning and the fifth is coming into operation. There is therefore quite a large field of competition. My hon. friend was asking whether at the rate of the present production we shall be able to reach the national self-sufficiency or not. I would invite the attention of hon. Members to one thing. Sir, sometimes my difficulty is that those who are very much interested in speaking are not present in the House either when I explain the Bill or when I reply. That is why sometimes these misunderstandings they created. In this particular caustic soda industry.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: In caustic soda industry there are 14 units and not 4 units.

Shri Manubhai Shah: ....as I said yesterday, we expect to reach by 1960 a production of 2,46,000 tons of soda ash against an anticipated demand of 2,39,000 tons. Therefore, we have licensed sufficient capacity in a large number of units. There is no monopoly to any one house. It is being distributed throughout the country in the form of a regional development. In the case of caustic soda we are assuming that there might be a need of 1,48,000 tons whereas we would have perhaps covered roughly more than 1,60,000 tons of total production capacity by the end of Second Plan. Therefore, I should like to assure the House that in respect of alkali industry

we have been very much wide awoken. In all grades of caustic soda and soda ash like the rayon type, the mercury—amalgam type, the heavy soda ash and the light soda ash and other normal types we are going to increase as much as possible.

Sir, I would not take any more time of the House. I have covered all the points that the hon. Members have raised. I should like to assure them that Government does not want to grant protection for a single day more than an industry deserves or is necessary.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that there is no monopoly in the alkali industry. According to the Tariff Commission's report, Sir, if you make a calculation, out of the 18 units which are producing caustic soda, chemical and otherwise, against a capacity of 14,000 tons three or four houses which I listed have more than 30 per cent. Is it not a monopoly? I read out the figures.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, Sir, the definition of monopoly will have to be debated here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the case of soda ash, if there are four units two are controlled by the Dalmia Jain group, one is by Tatas and the new licence is to Birlas.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole point is, sometimes some names go on obsessing some of my hon. friends. What I am urging is this. One single house here or there does not mean that in the industry there are not so many other entrepreneurs. As far as the economic definition of monopoly is concerned, it just does not exist in alkali or any other industry in this country.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. A question was put and it was answered. This does not furnish a basis for an argument.



**Shri V. P. Nayar:** If I get an opportunity now, Sir, I can avoid taking some time in the third reading.

**Mr Chairman:** The hon Minister has replied. If he puts the question again, the same reply will be given.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I will put the question differently and he will be forced to give a different answer.

**Mr Chairman:** If the subject is the same, the reply will also be the same.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I am prepared to accept what he says.

**Mr Chairman:** We are considering the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill. A question has been put and it has been answered. I am not going to allow any further questions.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East):** The hon Minister has said that by 1959 we will have two indigenous commercial vehicles and one indigenous passenger car with an indigenous content of 75 per cent. May I know whether this content is measured by the number of parts used or by the value of the car?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is a very pertinent question. We have accepted a very rigid international standard. We take the value of a CKD pack at the factory site and then deduct the value of deletion percentage as per indigenous content. As a matter of fact, the local manufacturers have been saying that the Government method of calculating the indigenous content is very harsh on them. We have accepted the most rigid international standards. According to these standards 70 to 75 per cent is estimated to be reached. My hon friend has said that I pointed out as if it will be reached now. I only said that it will be reached by the end of the year 1959 in the case of two commercial vehicles and one passenger vehicle.

**Shri Dasappa (Bangalore):** May I seek one clarification? On page 23, it is stated that so far as raw silk is concerned, the imports were canalised through the Central Silk Board. May I know whether the Silk Board directly imports the silk and distributes it to the various States or the societies, or whether the Board gives imports contracts to individuals or firms? I ask this question because there is a great difference between the import price of silk and the selling price of silk to the consumers. I would be thankful for a reply.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** What the hon Member said about raw silk was true perhaps some time before the Tariff Commission made the report. But later on, much difficulty has arisen on the foreign exchange front, and as the hon Member knows, the current licensing policy is very restricted. We have allowed so many co-operative societies to effect distribution. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh, the entire raw silk industry including the Banaras and other varieties, is being supplied through the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Co-operative Association there. Similarly on the Mysore side.

**Shri Dasappa:** I meant import, not distribution.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The distribution also is left to them, so far as the local societies are concerned, in Mysore, Bombay and elsewhere, we have encouraged various co-operative societies to do the distribution work. Quota is also allocated to them. In the Tariff Commission's report, it is stated that we had canalised import through the Central Silk Board, but thereafter it was by the STC. From time to time, every six months, we conduct a review of the whole position and to the extent of the quantum of foreign exchange available, we have to adjudge the priorities and have a restricted policy. Similarly, the smaller man must get the greatest benefit. That is the general principle.



**Shri Dasappa:** Who imports?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is in respect of import and distribution both. Distribution internally is the work of the Central Silk Board and Corporation Societies in some places. Where there is no society, of course, it cannot be carried on.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I would take only a few minutes. I am again trying to bring home to the hon. Minister that he was not quite correct when he said that there is no monopoly in this protected industry and particularly in the soda ash industry. Let us see what the Tariff Commission says. I read out extensively from the report of the Tariff Commission yesterday to show how the monopoly not merely consisted in production but also in distribution. The Commission, while discussing that, pointed out how the

managing agents of the producing unit created a company for distribution and then built up a head office in Delhi. I do not want to go into that again. But here is some observation which I would like to read out, and it is because of this that I said all that. The report says:

"Industries developed under governmental assistance and protection owe a distinct duty to the community by way of avoidance of upheavals and concentration of economic influence or patronage."

I meant only the concentration of economic influence and patronage. Further,

"The sacrifices imposed on consumers should result in stabilising the economy in such a way as to ensure a continued climate for a willing forbearance on the part of the community as a whole to undertake greater sacrifices. To large sections of the community, these sacrifices might seem purposeless unless they are satisfied by positive action taken by the Government."

This is the question. The Tariff Commission makes an enquiry, bearing this in mind, and from the enquiry, although it is not expressed in so many words, it is clear that there is a monopoly. The hon. Minister said that there is no monopoly in any industry. The monopoly need not be of just two persons. It may be two or three persons too. The entire production, at present, is controlled by two.

**Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput):** It is oligopoly.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** It may be. The entire production is controlled by two units, the Tata Chemicals, Ltd., and the Dharangadhra Chemicals, Ltd. They distribute the commodity through

their own agents and throughout India the sales are organized by a concern which owns the managing agency, and yet, the hon. Minister will say that there is no concentration of economic influence. It is not so patent in the other industry which he mentioned, namely, soda ash, in which there are 14 units.

What are the units? Here is a list of the units and how can he say that there is no monopoly in this industry? We know who owns these units. I am not giving all the figures, but I might mention that the units are: D.C.M. Chemicals, Hindustan Heavy Chemicals, and curiously enough, some paper mills, and then, there is the Rohtas Industries owned by Dalmias, the Arun Paper Mills, owned by Birlas again; the Sirpur Paper Mills, owned by Birlas, the Titagarh Paper Mills in which the other house has a big share and then the National Rayon Corporation. First I thought that the hon. Minister was right in what he said, but on calculation I found that four or five of these houses control almost 85 to 90 per cent of the production.

Mr. Chairman: The difficulty is about the definition of monopoly. The hon. Minister has defined it in a different way from what the hon. Member defined. If there are five houses, how can it be said that there is monopoly?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Because they are licensing new units. The new units are also being given only to them.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): They are the poorest persons and they deserve some protection!

Shri V. P. Nayar: They are the poorest men in India and they deserve it! My contention is that in granting the two new licences, one is given to the same unit. Can the hon. Minister deny that in the case of soda ash, one of the new licences given goes to Sahu-

Jain Group? Can he deny that? One of the licences, out of three, is given to the Birla Group. Can he deny that? He cannot. In every case, it is so. It is certain that Sahu Brothers (Private) Ltd. is the managing agency firm of Dhrangadhra Chemicals. They are entitled to a 10 per cent commission on the sales. The other company, which is a fiction, is entitled to 10 per cent commission. What is the result?

It must be remembered that 45 per cent of the community is consumed by the poor dhobies, the washermen, and they have to pay 100 per cent more. So, the consumer of this commodity is mostly the dhobi. He is the most important consumer of this commodity, and for the dhobies this industry is the most vital one. But the Government go on protecting the industry with the managing agents' profit as 10 per cent which is a profit not only on production but on sales and distribution as well. And then, new units are also licensed to the same old firms. Therefore, I submit that this is concentration of economic influence which the Tariff Commission, at least in theory, seeks to forbid.

Shri Dasappa: I should like to say a few words, Mr. Chairman, on silk and the sericulture industry. I hail from a place which produces 60 per cent of silk in the land and about 70 per cent of the production of mulberry silk in the country. Let me, first of all, pay a tribute to the Government for having constituted the Silk Board which is giving a great fillip to this industry as a whole.

Next only to agriculture, silk is the major industry in four of the States including Mysore. Production of silk has gone up undoubtedly in the country, by about 27 per cent. But the thing is that in spite of this protection, the *renditta* has not improved. It has remained more or less the same. I do not blame the Government or anybody else for that matter and I do not take them to task. The local Government in Mysore, with the help



[Shri Dasappa]

of the Centre, has been at this job of improving the renditta for the last quarter of a century or thereabouts, and yet, while no doubt the silk is of a very high grade quality, especially in respect of its lustre and tensile strength,—there is nothing to beat it—the renditta has not improved, and the quality has not come up to international standards

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur). Then why do you not put it on sale now?

**Shri Dasappa:** Not in this season. I would say that now that the Silk Board is there, particular attention should be paid to two aspects in the research centre that they have got in Mysore as well as, I believe, in Ranchi or some other place in India. The question of renditta and reeling of silk must be looked into and it must be brought as nearly to the international standard as possible.

I want to say a word also about the import of raw silk and export of silk waste. We import raw silk to a very great extent and we have also a lot of surplus waste silk to be exported. I would like to know how this is canalised. I am now told that the State Trading Corporation handles the import of raw silk. I do not see a corresponding reference so far as export of silk waste is concerned. It is said here that the import of raw silk is arranged through the State Trading Corporation and the distribution is made by the Central Silk Board. I want to know whether the STC directly imports raw silk needed by the country or does it import raw silk through the various agents or agencies which call themselves established importers. I am somewhat allergic to these established importers. The net result is that preference is accorded to them and no other new comer has any chance of building up that trade. The people at the ports—Madras, Calcutta or Bombay, particularly so far as silk is concerned—had certain

advantages in the pre-freedom days, when we had no access to the sea and we did not have sufficient contact with the Centre to take advantage of the facilities and concessions as were offered to the businessmen by the Central Government. So, we could not pick up this trade and become established importers or exporters. I would urge upon the Government that either the State Governments concerned, where a large amount of this raw silk is utilised, or institutions of a co-operative nature which are functioning in those States, should be preferred to any other body for the purpose of import or export. I would like the Government to consider this seriously, because as I already stated, there is a wide margin of difference in the prices of raw silk—I mean between the imported price and the price at which it is made available to the consumers.

14.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The second point is about the export of silk waste. There again I find that these established exporters get the necessary licences. When 1 lb of silk waste fetches Rs 5 in foreign currency, these established exporters, with the licences in their hands, go to the people who collect the silk waste with hard labour and offer them only Rs 1-6-0 or at the most Rs 1-12-0. So, the middleman here, for no particular labour of his, is able to swallow up the remaining portion of the profits.

I do not think even the Government would prefer this state of affairs, especially when we are talking of a socialist pattern of society and so on. I would, therefore, urge that these points may kindly be borne in mind, so that it may be as helpful as possible both to the users of raw silk as well as to the people who deal in silk waste.



**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa, congratulated the Central Silk Board and the different States for having increased the production of raw silk.

**Shri Dasappa:** The office of the Silk Board has been transferred from Bangalore, where the majority of silk is produced, to Bombay on the ground that the Textile Commissioner resides in Bombay. I think it would be a great advantage to the industry itself if the office is located in Bangalore and the Chairman of the Board makes as frequent visits as possible to. Even the rent for the building has gone up from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are conscious of the low quality of our silk and as the House is aware, we have been taking recourse to help from the Japanese experts where mulberry silk especially has developed very well. I am sure that with this mutual exchange of technical data between Japan and ourselves, we will be able to improve the quality. We are sending some of our technicians to Japan for training and we are also getting Japanese technicians to help our experts in this country. So, I am sure we will gradually improve the quality of local silk.

Regarding the import and export policy to which my hon. friend referred, I can only tell him that in every licensing period, all the factors which he very rightly mentioned are being taken into account. Whether the S.T.C. imports directly or through the help of any of the associates or established importers, it always enforces a very strict price control at the stage of distribution. So, it is not as if the established importers import at a small price and sell it to the user at a very high price. That type of trading practice is not permitted. I can assure him that in all our policies, co-operative societies of actual users, the State Governments and their associations and smaller entrepreneurs are always kept in the picture. I am

prepared to discuss this matter in greater detail with my hon. friend, if he wants, because I do not want to take up the time of the House at this juncture.

I may tell him that export of waste silk is not the same thing as canalising the import of raw silk. Here there are thousands of places from where silk has to be collected and exported. So, the policy has to be slightly different than in the case of import. There also, I can assure him that we are looking into all these aspects to see that the maximum price is obtained for the export of waste silk.

Regarding the question of alkali industry referred to by Mr. Nayar, I would like to tell him that everytime there is a discussion on commerce or economics, because some 15 or 20 business houses in this country are more industrially developed than others, to classify that as a monopoly is, if I may say so, an incorrect terminological definition of monopoly, even taking the spirit of monopoly as it is understood to be.

**Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum):** Let us hear your definition.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Even in the caustic soda industry, he admitted that there are many new enterprises coming up. We have always welcomed new entrepreneurs in any industry to come up without any hindrance and I can assure the House that we will always welcome new entrepreneurs and give preference to them.

Regarding the distribution system to which the Tariff Commission made a reference, I myself made a reference to that in my statement. In a particular factory, the distribution system was not fully satisfactory and therefore, we have drawn their attention to it and asked them to rectify that type of trading practice, which we do not consider healthy. But that does not again lead to the conclusion that it is

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

a monopoly. As a matter of fact, in the distribution of soda ash, we have allowed not only the present producers, but other agencies also to distribute imported soda ash, which at present we are doing through the S.T.C.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about Tatas, Imperial Chemicals, etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are associations in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and so on. I would not like this debate to be continued in that manner. If my hon. friend is interested, I will certainly give him all the details at the appropriate time. I am making a *responsible statement when I say that it is not our policy to give preference to one party or the other.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speeches while sitting.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In a particular period of time, within the available amount of foreign exchange we try to see as much the interest of the small users as possible. Our whole import policy is based on that. Of course, this does not arise out of this Bill, but our whole import policy is based on giving support to the actual users rather than to established trader buyers. In fact, that is one of the complaints that the trade is making against the Government. Even when there is shortage of foreign exchange we try to see that the prices do not unduly rise and that the manufacturers get their raw materials at reasonable prices and this policy has got to be inevitably followed, if I may say so. Therefore, I submit that all the industries to which protection is sought to be given are such which deserve the blessings and support of the House.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Will the hon. Minister tell us why the Silk Board was transferred from Bangalore to Bombay? Shri Dasappa has asked that question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given the answer in the House several times. Firstly, the Silk Board was for many years in Bombay. It was never in Mysore at that time. With the reconstitution of the Silk Board, it was first shifted for three years to Delhi. It was found to be very inconvenient to have it in Delhi. Again it was transferred to Mysore for a little while. Then it was transferred to Bombay because the Textile Commissioner, who is the Chairman of the Board, has to function as the administrative head, along with his work of looking after the textile industry. Therefore, it is easier for him to handle this organisation from Bombay. Then, it neither gives employment to many people, nor is it an economic apparatus to establish an office separately. If it is in Bangalore or Mysore it will be a problem for the Textile Commissioner to manage it. So, it was thought advisable to shift it to Bombay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

14.22 hrs

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The Cinematograph Act was passed by Parliament in 1952. This Act abolished the separate State Boards of Film Censors, which existed until then, and a single uniform board was set up. This Act also consolidated the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.



various legislations and practices concerning censorship of cinematograph throughout the country.

The Government was empowered by this Act to set up a Central Board of Film Censors, and under certain broad principles laid down in the Act it was asked to form a Board and also to make relevant rules for the functioning of the Board. The Act has now been working for more than six years. During this period the various laws of the Government of India have become more clarified due to the various rulings given and opinions expressed by the courts. Therefore, the drafting and the language of laws have now become clearer and it is now possible for us to lay down clearly or to redraft laws in a much more definite manner than could be done in 1951-52. The experience that we have had of the working of the Act has also enabled us to have a clearer idea of how to frame the law and the rules in a clearer manner.

The present Bill, I might say at the very beginning, does not make any substantive change whatsoever in the working of the Act. The Act in its substance will continue as it is. The main purpose of the Act is to carry out the directive of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Parliament, which has suggested the incorporation into the Act itself a number of provisions which were included in the rules.

Advantage has been taken of the occasion to redraft certain clauses or sub-clauses which, we felt, were liable to be vague. We have, therefore, tried to make them more precise. So, the Bill in general is procedural and is not substantive. Clauses 4, 5, 6, 7 and 7A are already there in the rules under which the Board is functioning and are, therefore, in action. They have just been bodily put into the main Act. In including them, a slight change in language in order to make them more precise has also been made.

The main point in clause 4 is that the advisory panels, with whose help the Board is working, have been put in the Act itself, which were not there in the original Act. A provision for a clause in the Bill mentioning the principles for laying down the directives has also been taken from article 19 of the Constitution. This directive is already functioning and it has been naturally framed, keeping in view the relevant articles of the Constitution. Formerly this was taken for understood and now we are putting it in the Act itself for future guidance, whenever any occasion arises.

Therefore, in practice also this makes no change excepting that whatever has been guiding us has been put in the Act itself. Changes made in clause 3 have been necessitated by the fact that by experience it has been found that in doing the detailed work of the Board, much of it has to be done by the Chairman of the Board. According to the present Act the Board as a whole is supposed to do all the detailed work. In order to enable the Chairman or members of the Board to do this work on behalf of the Board in a regular manner the present provision has been included so that the position becomes clearer and the work of the Board more expeditious. This authorisation of delegation is given in clause 7(b).

The revisional powers of the Central Government enumerated in clause 6 exist today in the rules. They are now being incorporated in the Act itself.

Provisions mentioned in clauses 7(e) and 7(f) are the normal provisions of law which are necessary for any statutory board for protecting its members and generally were considered to be understood. Now it is legally considered better to have these included in every Act. Therefore, they are being so put in the Act.

It would, therefore, be seen that the various provisions, rather the amendments to the Act, that have been put

[Dr. Keskar]

forward are mainly to carry out the behests of Parliament, as far as the Committee on Subordinate Legislation is concerned or else to make the Act legally stronger and clearer. So, no question of principle is involved and I hope, therefore, that the House will pass this legislation speedily.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal):** I have tabled an amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am coming to that. The time allotted is three hours. Should we divide this equally between general discussion and clause-by-clause consideration?

**Dr. Keskar:** I suggest that we may have two hours for general discussion and one hour for clause-by-clause consideration and third reading.

**Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum):** There are not many amendments.

**Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):** We can have 2½ hours for general discussion and half an hour for the rest.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. Members can finish the clauses and third reading in half an hour, I have no objection.

**Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput):** We can have 2½ hours for general discussion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then there are amendments.

**Shri Mahanty:** If the circulation motion is accepted, then there will be no clause-by-clause consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would have no objection then to allow all the three hours for consideration.

**Shri Mahanty:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1959."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no other amendment like that.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip):** I have two amendments to move.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those are to the clauses.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** She would get an opportunity to speak.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** I have today given notice of certain amendments. If the hon. Minister has no objection, they may also be taken into consideration.

**Dr. Keskar:** What is that?

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** There is an amendment to a clause regarding the advisory panels. I have given the notice only today. So, if the hon. Minister could accept it, that may also be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will allow that because the clause-by-clause consideration would begin tomorrow. Therefore there is no harm in considering them. We will consider them.

Now, both the motion and the amendment are before the House. As there is a large number of speakers, the remarks should be brief.

**Shri Mahanty:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is not merely procedural as has been suggested by the hon. Minister. This does not merely provide for the Board of Censors and for the advisory panels or this does not merely codify the directives which have been issued from time to time. For the first time in the history of the



Indian Cinematograph Act, it seeks to embody certain principles which will have to be interpreted by the courts. Therefore this Bill assumes a very fundamental nature. That is why I have proposed in my amendment that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

The State by this legislation is going to lay its hand on one of the most productive sectors of creative art in which not merely the Government or the producers are involved but also large numbers of people are involved. In that way it becomes a matter not of legal or technical importance, not merely of moral law but also of artistic and creative importance.

Personally speaking, I am opposed to the very idea of statutory censorship. I would rely more on voluntary censorship and on the social sense of good taste than on statutory censorship. But it can be said that now the idea of film censorship has assumed international importance. In most of the countries—practically in all the countries of the world—there are boards of film censors. Therefore, possibly this is the idea which has actuated the hon. Minister to reject the idea of a film council which was recommended by the Film Enquiry Committee Report.

Again before we go to give our statutory approval to the Board of Film Censors and the directives which they will follow, it will be quite worth while to look at the history of censorship not only in India but in different countries of the world.

In the U.K., from which country we have inherited this idea of film censorship, there is a board, but that is not a statutory board. I would like the hon. Minister to point out to me a single English picture, as opposed of course to American pictures, which has transgressed the limits of public sense and morality.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** Too many.

**Shri Mahanty:** If there are too many, I am not interested in seeing those too many pictures. If the hon. Member is very keen to see such gutter pictures which are being produced by British producers, I have no quarrel with him. But by and large pictures which are seen by decent people in decent cinema houses conform to very high standards of public sense and morality. Let us not be led away by prejudices of Empires and Imperialism. Here is a question of art which really should permit no political controversy.

Of course, the Chairman of the British Board of Film Censors has to be appointed by the Government and has also to carry the approval of the Home Ministry, nonetheless the certification of the British Board of Film Censors carries no statutory sanction behind it. There have been instances where local authorities have flouted the certification of the British Board of Film Censors and have exhibited films, without incurring the penalty of law, which have not been certified by the British Board of Film Censors.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** That is true.

**Shri Mahanty:** Then again we find that in the U.K. it has no legal authority. What we are going to provide for in this law is that we are going to provide some legal sanction or statutory sanction. If an exhibitor shows a particular film which has not been approved by the Censor, he incurs so much penalty as has been provided in the law—and, of course, the police officials go and do the rest of it.

Coming to the U.S.A., I am aware of the fact that there is a good bit of propaganda against American pictures. Producers who cannot meet good U.S.A. pictures in the standard of photography take to this kind of propaganda that all American pictures are horrible crime pictures. Let us have our honest differences of opinion on that point but I am speaking by

[Shri Mahanty]

and large of good American pictures that have been produced and which have set standards in the world of cinematography. I am talking only of those pictures. That has been possible in a country where there is no statutory sanction.

In 1921 the idea of censorship of films originated in U.S.A. There again there was no statutory censorship. A voluntary institution of producers and distributors styled as the famous Motion Pictures Producers and Distributors Association, i.e., M.P.D.D.A., has laid down and enforces certain professional codes. It evolved a code of conduct which had to be followed by the producers and also by the distributors. Then also came the Production Code Administration when this organisation was found inadequate. The Production Code Administration grew up and it has been working since then quite satisfactorily.

Now a question may be asked: if in India we have a non-statutory organisation then what about the producers? They may not refer their films for examination to this kind of censors. We have no statutory sanction behind that. But the fact has to be noted that in America 98 per cent. of the pictures are submitted to this non-statutory board of censors. In England since 1933 no distributor worth his salt or worth his reputation ever exhibits a picture which has not been submitted to the British Board of Film Censors even though there is no statutory obligation to submit a particular film for examination by the Board of Censors.

I will come to why I am insisting on this non-statutory nature. But before I come to that it will be quite worth while for the House to remember as to how our Board of Censors has functioned. In Bombay the Board of Film Censors was presided over by a highly artistic person, viz., the Inspector-General of Police. The other

members were the Collector of Customs.... (Interruption).

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Can the Inspector-General of Police not be an artist?

Shri Mahanty: A good artiste. It is only that he paints in red. That is the difficulty.

When we come to the directives—I have not got the thing in my hand at the moment—the hon. Minister can find out from the directives which are laid down by this Board of Censors that there are wet and dry films. Some films were dripping wet and that kind of definition even the Communist theoreticians cannot conceive, i.e., of the wettest definition and the driest definition; where drinking becomes a crime and a sin and where it does not become a crime. But I am not going into that. What I am suggesting is that the frontiers of value are always moving. For instance, a particular code that this Board of Film Censors were pursuing was that if you depict in your scenario any suggestion of class conflict immediately the picture becomes bad.

Dr. Keskar: Are you referring to the present Board or....

Shri Mahanty: The present Board has inherited that very good tradition.

Dr. Keskar: Are you referring to the present directives?

Shri Mahanty: The present as well as the old.

I will invite your attention to an extract from the Gazette of India, dated February 27, 1954, directives which are now being followed. There you will find, item (f) sub-para (2) which says: ....and social unrest or discontent to such an extent as to incite people to crime. What is the function of art? It is not the function of art to drug the social conscience to complacency, to sleep. It is



the function of art to rouse the public conscience against all kinds of injustices, be they pictures or films or anything I am very much concerned about censorship because I am aware of the fact that a certain tendency towards totalitarianism has been growing. I can quite entrust myself to my hon friend for whom I have the greatest regard. But, what happens when another incumbent comes? He takes advantage of this and says all kinds of films are bad.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is the hon Member talking of the present or fearing the future?

**Shri Mahanty:** I am talking of both because the future is taking its birth in the womb of the present. What I am suggesting is that the frontiers of values are moving.

In 1912 when there was the British Government in power the Governor General in Council had laid down that the realities of war should not be shown in pictures. Why? Because, at that time, the Indians should not be inhibited in any way from supplying cannon fodder to the British army. Therefore it was said that the real horrors of war should be banned. I remember to have seen "All quiet on the Western Front" published long ago. That picture pin-pointed the horrors of war to incite the craving for peace all over the world. Today we are standing for peace. We want to show more pictures which show the horrors of war which rouse our social conscience against all war. This is code which was conceived in the womb of the old Forgotten British regime in 1912 still holds good. I need not go into all that if I can I can go into all the details. My grievance is this. In clause 5B(1) they boldly lift article 18(2) of the Constitution. They also assume power under sub-clause (2) to frame directives which will be never discussed by this House. Therefore I was trying to submit that frontiers of public morals are always moving. Somebody may take exception to drinking, alcoholic bouts. Let

it be remembered that absolute power is more maddening than 40 per cent whisky. What I am saying is, let us not be prejudiced, and run away with our set notions or ideas. The frontiers of public morals are always moving. I, therefore, take exception to the fact that there should be censors of public morals who will be thousands of miles away from the techniques of film production, from the techniques of scenario writing and from the problems involved who will try to implement a set of directives which have no relevance to the present context.

Then I come to another question and it is a fundamental question. What it poses is this. If anybody goes into the directives which have been issued, he will find that the real issue is realism versus idealism. I am glad the hon Minister is here. This issue of realism versus idealism has been decided in other spheres of creative art. For instance in literature. The hon Dr Keskar would agree with me that he is not going to throw away to the gutters the novels of Emily Zola. He is not going to throw away the books of Sartre or throw away the pictures of Luthre because they are realists. The realists have today established themselves in the world because they have roused the dormant social conscience against many of the injustices that are passing today under the cloak of virtue. Therefore, it has been decided in other fields of art. Having been extended to these creative fields of art, realism has not played any havoc. I would like to know how realism will create havoc if it is also extended to a reasonable extent to the domain of films.

What I was trying to submit is, I have no opposition to the idea of censorship. My whole opposition is to a set of directives which have been issued and which are going to be issued by the Government. Clause 5B(1) is there. In spite of the directives that the Government issue from time to time it will be for the court it will be the inherent right of the court to interpret not according to

[Shri Mahanty]

clause 5B(2), the directives that they will issue, but according to the wording of clause 5B(1) which has been bodily lifted from the Constitution. Therefore, a code or directive was unnecessary to have been drawn by the Government itself. What I would have liked is that the code has to be evolved and, therefore, discussed with the producers, with the scenario writers and, of course, the eminent public men who are interested in the matter. But, the Bill proposes nothing of the kind. It seeks to give legislative sanction to a code, a set of directives which have not been revised in the light of the changing experience.

I have got only one submission and I finish.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should be very brief. He has already taken more than fifteen minutes.

**Shri Mahanty:** I am sorry; I am just finishing.

I remember, in 1948, on the 27th of March, a conference was held between the Home Minister of Bombay, the Bombay Board of Censors and Producers wherein it was assured that the Government would provide them with a comprehensive production code to help them to avoid wastage of time, energy and money on features that were bound to be banned by the censors. Why I am making this submission is, I do not wish even a bad picture to go as a social wastage. What happens is this. Those who have got any practical experience of this matter would have known that, as soon as a picture is submitted to the censors, if they want, they may say that a particular footage is to be deleted. It may be 100 feet, it may be 8 feet, or 300 feet. I do not know; only the hon. Minister can give figures of what is the maximum footage that has been deleted from a picture. At that time, the Editors of these films, the producers were confronted with a difficulty. What happens is,—in most

cases it has happened—pictures have been completely destroyed as a social wastage, have been mutilated. If the Government draws up a code of conduct for the producers, they will know where they stand. Therefore, when they draw up their scenario, when they start shooting, they will take care to see that their picture does not come under the scissors of the censors. Therefore, I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister to agree to my proposal for circulating the Bill for public opinion. Nothing is going to be lost, because the existing law is there and that would take care of the bad films. When we are really going to evolve a certain production standard let the cinema fans, producers, public at large, let everybody express their views on this Bill. Then, we will be in a position to formulate something which would really stand the test of time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This motion for circulation as well as the original motion of the hon. Minister are before the House. They will be discussed together.

**Dr. Keskar:** All the amendments?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister's motion and the amendment of Shri Mahanty are before the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1959."

I may request hon Members to condense their remarks within ten minutes.

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** I would be as brief as possible. In endeavouring to speak on this Bill, I have no pretensions like our hon. Minister as an expert in art or the cine industry, but



having taken some sort of interest in this line in the early part of my life, I would like to submit a few suggestions for his consideration

15 hrs.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When was it given up?

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** Probably in recent years.

**Shri Narayankutty Menon (Mukandapuram):** It was given up when rock-n-roll came, he could not do it

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** It is indisputable that the film has attracted the vast majority of our citizens and this industry has come to stay and flourish. So, for the condemnatory or the puritan critic who says that cinema is a sin and evil and must, therefore, be eschewed from our society, probably the only solution that I could offer is to ask him to go to the top of the Himalayas and spend the rest of his life in peaceful meditation, without any intention of returning to this *terra firma* of mundane affairs

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it for me?

**Shri Easwara Iyer:** To the condemnatory critic I do not say you are a critic

The growth of the film industry has been very stupendous, and it had been recognised by the Government themselves when they constituted the Film Enquiry Committee as early as 1950 to examine among other things what measures should be adopted to enable films in India to develop into an effective instrument for the promotion of national culture, education and healthy entertainment. This committee submitted its report in 1951, and within a very short time, in the opinion of the Government perhaps, the Indian Cinematograph Bill was introduced in 1956 in the other House. For some reason or other that Bill was withdrawn. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of that Bill said:

298 (A) LSD.—8.

"The Cinematograph Act of 1952 embodies in Part II a scheme for centralisation of certification of films for public exhibition. The effect of the procedure for certification under the Act is primarily of a negative character in that the examination is made mainly for the purpose of eliminating objectionable features. There is a feeling that even under this procedure there is greater scope for improvement of the moral and cultural standards of the film. It has, moreover, been recognised that positive assistance, guidance and encouragement should be given in the production of films of better aesthetic and cultural standards"

I do not read further. So, with this determination to elevate and reorientate the film industry, the Bill was introduced. It was somewhat comprehensive and we were getting ready to say a good word or two about the right approach of the Government, when that Bill was withdrawn, and we have now got this substitute Bill.

I find from a perusal of this Bill that instead of the positive assistance that had been so gloriously pleaded for by the Government and the hon. Minister, everything is negative, in the sense that the Board of Censors have been provided with sharper scissors and probably a few more assistants to do the job more effectively. That is what we find.

I do not want to comment upon the working of the Board of Censors, that august body, but I do want to speak, with your indulgence and remembering your admonition about time, about the positive side of this industry.

That the film industry has got a positive job to do has been recognised not only by the Film Enquiry Committee here, but in all countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Soviet Russia. I may with your permission

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

refer to the report of the Hoover Commission appointed to study contemporary social trends in the U.S.A. as early as 1933. It says

"Although the motion picture is primarily an agency for amusement, it is no less important as an influence in shaping attitudes and social values. The fact that it is enjoyed as entertainment may even enhance its importance in this respect. Any discussion on this topic must start with a realization that for the vast audience the picture and 'film-land' have tremendous vitality. Pictures and actors are regarded with a seriousness that is likely to escape the casual observer who employs formal criteria and judgment. Editors of popular motion picture magazines are deluged with letters from fans, unburdening themselves of an infinite variety of feelings and attitudes deeply personal, which focus around the lives and activities of those inhabiting the screen world. These are filled with self-revelations which indicate sometimes deliberately more often unconsciously, the influence of the screen upon manners, dress, codes and matters of romance. They disclose the degree to which ego stereotypes may be moulded by the stars of the screen."

If we turn our attention to Britain, we find that the report of the Departmental committee on child and the cinema known as the Wheare Committee has condemned in very strong terms the false values that the everyday entertainment film inculcates. It says

"A very large number of films are exposing children regularly to the suggestion that the highest values in life are riches, power, luxury and public adulation, and that it does not matter very much how these are attained or used."

It goes on to say

"We are convinced that the regular portrayal of false values is more perverse and dangerous than the depiction of crime or impropriety."

It is undeniable that the commercial films with their eyes on box office success cannot cater to the cultural needs and educational and moral development of children, however much my hon. friend may try to persuade them. Therefore, it is clear that too strict censorship is not going to achieve the object in view.

What then is the remedy, is the question. I would respectfully say that we must look for a positive solution of the problem before us by producing suitable entertainment films having the effect of educating the children of our country. Great Britain, Soviet Russia, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and other countries have taken the lead by producing special films of interest for children. In the U.K. a children's Film Foundation has been founded by the film industry receiving perhaps an annual grant from the British Film Production Fund, and the theatres there are showing these pictures at special children matinee shows all over the country.

Speaking about Soviet Russia, probably some people are allergic to Soviet Russia but still speaking about Soviet Russia, a children's film studio came into existence in that country as early as 1936. Subsequent to 1947 every Soviet film studio is producing children's films, and I am told that there are special cinema theatres run for children.

Here in India, what do we find? We have established a Children's Film Society, but it is producing only two special films annually, and that too in the Hindi language. I have no quarrel with the Hindi language, but Government unfortunately have not taken



any concrete steps in the matter. I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister that apart from the Board of Censors engaged in excising or rejecting films subject to their scrutiny for whatever reason,—I am not expert in the line—we must have a special committee consisting of experts in the line giving positive financial and technical assistance to the production of cultural films. There must be a special classification of these cultural films, not on the basis whether the "A" or the "U" certificate should be granted, but on the basis of pictures that are suitable for the children of our country. The least that I can suggest for the present is that we must have a production of 12 films annually not only in Hindi, but if possible, dubbed in all regional languages. The Government must give financial and technical assistance for the production of these films.

The present-day exhibitors are very reluctant to show these children's films in their theatres. In fact, they are exhibiting only what may be called "box office pictures." We should have a compulsory law whereby every theatre is required to exhibit at least once a week these children's films at nominal rates for children. If that is not possible, let us at least start by persuading them. Let the State Governments and let the Central Government persuade these exhibitors to have these children's films exhibited in their theatres at nominal rates for the children.

Regarding the need for educational films, I cannot put it better than in the words of the Film Enquiry Committee. At page 55 of their report, they say

"This medium of education lends itself to very effective use in amplifying instruction in different technical and scientific processes, in bringing closer to the people strange lands and stranger people."

It is almost poetic,—

"in imparting knowledge about their own country, in explaining many problems of natural science, and incidence of natural phenomena, and in creating an interest for objects and things outside the range of normal daily experience of an ordinary student"

Further on, they say—

"In a world where distances are shrinking"

—again, it is in the same pitch—

"fast and even every-day problems far transcend national boundaries, the value and need of such an agency cannot be over-emphasised. By an adroit mixture of entertainment and education and a skilful and competent handling of the subject in a manner adapted to the level of intelligence and degree of education of the audience, an educational film, can save hours of lecture and study."

It is, therefore, needless for me to over-emphasise the need for developing the positive side of this film industry.

Coming to the present Bill, I shall not take up much of the time of the House. I am not professing myself to be an expert in the line of censorship. But I must confess a certain amount of bewilderment at the way in which we find a number of foreign films are being exhibited in the country. Sometimes, these pictures take the form of horror pictures, gangster pictures, pictures depicting shooting and revolver shots, and sometimes they depict even glamour girls in scantily clad dresses. I am starting to wonder how these have passed the scissors of the Board of Censors. For, I would respectfully say—I am not quoting any instances—if an Indian film is shown where a particular scene occurs, where a person is taking

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

a drink in a picnic party, they say that drink is evil, and it must be cut down, and down comes the axe of the Board of Censors. There is a nice distinction made here. You cannot depict a picture where a person is shown taking a drink. But if the theme is such that the evils of drinking are being exhibited, then you are permitted to exhibit it. This is the puritanic approach that exists. I am not saying anything against that. I am saying that obscene and sensuous and immoral things must be eschewed. But I would submit that a strict and stiff censorship on the part of the Board of Censors does not mean that they must have a very puritanic approach. They must view these films with the eye of a reasonable man. When I say 'with the eye of a reasonable man', I may also put it in the negative and say that they should not be too astute to find out microscopic and unnecessary defects in the film. Unfortunately, that is the approach of the Board of Censors as it is constituted at present, which consists of persons who profess themselves to be experts in the line, probably experts in the line of handling of police problems and not experts in the line for which they are engaged. I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister that the Board of Censors must be constituted of men of the highest integrity—I am not questioning the integrity of the present Board of Censors—and having a knowledge and insight into art, culture and industry.

I find in this enactment an advisory panel coming up. As to how these advisory panels are to be constituted, the Bill is silent. There is no mention as to how these persons are to be chosen, whether they will be sub-inspectors of police or deputy superintendents of police or magistrates who have nothing to do with art or the cine industry; we are not aware of it at all. And I shall not be surprised.

Dr. Keskar: May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to what I said in my speech that the advisory panels are there, and they are functioning? The qualification of the members and everything else is there in the rules which have been placed before Parliament, and if the hon. Member has any criticism to make, I would first ask him to look at that and then make it.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am certainly aware of the fact that the advisory panels are working at present under the rules under the Cinematograph Act. But now this Bill is going to become law, and the advisory panels must be chosen under this enactment. I am only pointing out for the consideration of the Minister that so far as the choice of persons for these advisory panels is concerned, let us do it in consultation with the respective State Governments. Supposing a Malayalam film is to be adjudged—I am taking the case of Malayalam because I come from a Malayalam country—and the advisory panel consists of Tamilians or Northerners, then the genius of the Malayalam language cannot be understood by them; and there is every likelihood of those persons coming to a wrong conclusion.

So, I have submitted also an amendment for the consideration of the hon. Minister that the appointment of the members of the advisory panels may be done in consultation with the State Governments, so that at least there will be a fair judgment of all the regional language films.

Though I have so much to say, I shall not take up the time of the House any more because the second bell has also been rung; I shall continue on another occasion on this matter.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I have gone through this Bill with great interest because it seeks to embody



certain clauses relating to the constitution and so on of the Board of Censors in the Act. As the hon. Minister himself has said, this Bill is really to give effect to the rules that are already existing by means of a legislation. And I congratulate the hon. Minister on having done this, because the rules, after all, cannot always be enforced as they could be, if they are embodied in an Act.

I have a few remarks to make on this Bill. It has already been realised that the film industry is a very vital industry in India. It gives nearly two crores of rupees to Government by way of revenue, and it employs about 250,000 people. So, it is a very vital industry. Hence, every effort should be made to do the best by it. And I am sure our Minister has been able to do quite a lot for the film industry, and the industry also appreciates it.

I was very surprised by the remark of my hon. friend opposite about the books of Zola being depicted by the film industry. It is rather difficult to understand it, because I am sure all the parents will more or less keep Zola's books away from adolescents and young children, whereas when it comes to a film, although we may give an A or U certificate, it is still very difficult to find out whether children of eighteen or under eighteen are going to see it, moreover films are seen by more people than books are read. And Zola is read by a very intellectual and French-knowing strata of society, that would not

**Shri Mahanty:** Zola's pictures are seen, of course, by persons of the age of eighteen, but in India according to psychology, adolescence begins at nineteen. Does she know it?

**Shrimati Ha Palchoudhury:** I beg to state that I only referred to the novels of Zola. However, that is beside the point.

About the Film Censor Board, I have got a small amendment, which,

I hope, the hon. Minister will consider. For, very often, we find—I have worked myself on the Film Censor Board—that legal directives are given, and sometimes the question arises whether what has been seen and should be seen comes within the purview of the directives and the Act, and sometimes, legal opinion seems necessary. So, I would certainly recommend, as I have done in my amendment, that a lawyer or somebody with ample legal experience should be one of the members of the panel.

As far as I know, whenever a Censor Board is constituted, in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, usually the people of the region are associated with it, for, unless that is done, the board could not properly censor that film. I do not see how the State Governments come into this, because it would be for the Censor Board to see that the people of the region are associated. Otherwise, the language would not be understood, and the censoring would not be done effectively. Certainly, in Calcutta, we have people from Calcutta or from Bengal on the board, and we are able to censor films without any difficulty as regards language.

I hope the Minister will consider that amendment and look into the legal aspects. I say this because sometimes young people have come and told me, 'Auntie, auntie, you people have become very modern because you have approved something that is very risky for us'. We had to let it go because the censor was not always sure whether this came within the mischief of the directives and we could really eliminate it.

Thirdly, I would support Shri Kanungo's appeal to the film industry. He said in the discussion here a few days ago that the industry itself had agreed to a 30 per cent cut of raw film. I hope the industry will be able to keep to that, because I think, popular as Indian films may be, if we can do some more film research as in other countries and shorten our films, that

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury]

will also save raw film import and improve the quality of films. After all, it is a well known axiomatic fact in literature and art that if we do not stress a point but leave it to imagination and suggestion it is much better than many feet of film which may sometimes really make it tiresome.

Fourthly, I would like to say in regard to the Film Inquiry Committee's Report, as already pointed out by my hon. friend opposite, that the Bill that was envisaged as a result of the recommendations of the Committee made as far back as 1951 under the chairmanship of Shri S. K. Patil, had in view the constitution of a Film Institute and a Film Bureau. I am sure if we had proceeded with it, we would have had a Film Institute and we could mould the direction of the films that are being produced, and educate the taste of the people, because films, after all, do have a vital part to play. If we can educate the producers so that they produce films that are of real aesthetic value, that will improve the quality of the films. If producers are financed to produce this type of films, I am sure our films will go apace with other films in the market. Films like *Pather Panchali* and *Kabuliwala* which have been financed by the Government, have won renown all over the world every time an award is available. I hope Government will think of this Film Institute, if not immediately, at least in some near future so that the film industry can really produce films that people deserve.

I have one other amendment which also I would commend to the House. When we come to the clause by clause stage, I hope the Minister will consider that also. Sometimes it does not come to the notice of the Censor Board or Government if a film is to be censored in a particular way. So if somebody else brings it to the notice of the competent authorities, action should be taken on that. As it is, the

clause does not provide for that, but under my amendment, it does. I hope he will consider that also.

As regards children's films, we have been given some Russian films which are to be shown to children. I fully agree with my hon. friend opposite who has stressed the point that we should produce more children's films based on our old Indian folklore and culture and also dub them in all the regional languages. After all, the Films Division has produced only two films and they are in Hindi.

Dr Keskar: As this point is being repeated by every Member, I would like to correct it at this stage. The films produced are not in Hindi only. The Children's Film Society had produced only two films in Hindi; now they are producing them in all the regional languages. So in order that this point may not be repeated by every Member, I am just correcting what the hon. Member said.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: I am very glad to hear that it is being dubbed in all the regional languages. But we have got some Russian films presented to us and I want to make a suggestion about them. Films produced for children in other countries envisage certain customs that are strange to India and do not have a very desirable effect on Indian children. We should also look into these films and see if they are entirely suitable for Indian children, because when it comes to censoring, what we censor in an Indian film we may let go in an English film because people in those countries are used to that sort of thing whereas we in India are not. Hence, children's films presented by other countries should be vetted and seen if they are absolutely suitable for Indian children.

As I said, I am very happy that our productions are being dubbed in all the regional languages; at the same time, we must see that we produce



more children's films on our own folk tales.

**Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur):** And more children also.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** If we could produce even one film a month, the number would be 12 a year and if one children's film is shown in every house one day a week, it would be a very good thing indeed, because films, as everybody knows, bring to life the past, reflect the present and give an indication for the future. I welcome the Bill and hope the film industry will keep pace with the times.

**श्री धीनारायण दास (दरभंगा):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने जो बिल उपस्थित किया है मैं उस का ग्राम तौर से समर्थन करना हूँ। लेकिन सब से पहले मैं एक बात की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह बात नहीं देखी है कि फिल्म बोर्ड आफ गेनरल में जो मمبر होंगे उन की नियुक्ति के लिये सरकार किन किन बातों का ध्यान रखेगी या रखती है। हमें मालूम है कि नियमा में यह दिया हो, लेकिन मैंने नहीं देखा है। सब से पहले मैं उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि फिल्म बोर्ड के गेनरल वाले जो मمبر हों, उन की नियुक्ति करने समय इस बात की पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि फिल्म बनाने का जो उद्योग है, उस के साथ उन का कोई आर्थिक रिश्ता या किसी और तरह का सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है, जिसमें कि वे लोग निष्पक्ष भाव से अपना निर्णय कर सकें। इस के लिये अच्छा यह होता कि कानून में ही इस बात का समावेश होता कि फिल्म उद्योग के साथ उन का किसी तरह का आर्थिक सम्बन्ध, या किसी कम्पनी के साथ डाइरेक्टरशिप बगैरह का सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है। अगर इस तरह का सम्बन्ध वह रखेंगे तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

अगर इस बात का जिक्र कानून में है तो बहुत अच्छी बात है और अगर नहीं है तो उस के होने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि यह बात सही है कि आज समाज के लिये फिल्म का स्थान बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है, यद्यपि इस के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न लोगों की भलग भलग रायें हो सकती हैं। लेकिन इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि उसने काफी महत्व का स्थान अपना लिया है। जहां तक मनोविनोद का ताल्लुक है, इस उद्योग से समाज का मनोविनोद बहुत होता है, लेकिन आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में मभी देश के लोग इस बात को मानते हैं कि जहां इस का मनोविनोद के लिये महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, वहां शिक्षा के लिये भी उस का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। फिल्म उद्योग चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर में, दोनों का उद्देश्य यही होना चाहिये कि जहां समाज के लोगों का मनोविनोद हो वहां समाज के लोगों की शिक्षा का भी पूरा खयाल रक्खा जायें। जो सेंसर बोर्ड के मمبر होते हैं वे इस बात को जरूर ध्यान में रखते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में जो फिल्में तैयार की जाती हैं, उन की स्वीकृति के समय सेंसर बोर्ड की ओर से पूरा खयाल नहीं किया जाता। अन्य माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से मैं भी फिल्म एन्क्वायरी रिपोर्ट की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जल्दी से जल्दी अच्छी फिल्मों का उत्पादन हो, अगर उस पर सरकार का पूरा कंट्रोल हो तो भी उस का कुछ नियंत्रण जरूर हो और जिस तरह से और क्षेत्रों में सरकार क्रियान्वित रूप से भाग ले रही है, वह चाहती है कि देश में उद्योग घटें बड़ें, घटें बड़ें, उसी तरह से इस में भी उसे भाग लेना चाहिये। लेकिन उसे सिर्फ यही ध्यान नहीं रखना चाहिये कि देश में घटें बड़ें जायें और लोगों

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

को शिक्षा न मिले। आज कल फिल्म जो है वह शिक्षा का जबर्दस्त माध्यम है। बच्चों को किताब से किसी चीज को पढ़ने में जितना समय लगता है, किताब से ज्ञान प्राप्त करने में उसे जितना समय लगता है, और जितना ध्यान देना पड़ता है, अगर फिल्म उद्योग के द्वारा वह किया जाये तो उतना ज्ञान बहुत थोड़े समय में हो सकता है। मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन जहां तक मेरा खयाल है और जहां तक मेरा शिक्षा संस्थाओं से सम्बन्ध है, उसकी बिना पर कह सकता हूँ कि अभी तक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस फिल्म उद्योग ने बिल्कुल ही नहीं के बराबर काम किया है। हमारे देश में चाहे वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा हो, भूगोल या इतिहास की शिक्षा हो और चाहे और प्रकार की शिक्षा हो, सब में स्कूली शिक्षा का किताबी शिक्षा का ही ज्यादातर प्रयोग रहता है जब कि फिल्में इस दिशा में बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण योग प्रदान कर सकती हैं। इस दिशा में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। अब यह जो बच्चों की फिल्मों की योजना स्वरूप दिल्ली में एक सोसाइटी बनी है और एक, दो अन्य स्टेट्स में भी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने जो इस प्रकार की सोसाइटियाँ अपने वहां पर बनाई हैं, वे बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं। अभी तक जो किताबी शिक्षा स्कूल, कॉलेजों से दी जा रही है, उसमें फिल्मों से विद्यार्थियों के ज्ञानवर्धन करने की कोई खास चेष्टा नहीं की जा रही है और यह उपेक्षित सी है। फिल्म के जरिये हम अपने बालकों के दिमागों पर जो जानकारी अथवा ज्ञानवर्धक चीजें जल्दी से जल्दी अंकित कर सकते हैं, उसकी तरफ सरकार ने बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आशा करता हूँ कि वे इस दिशा में शीघ्र ध्यान देंगे और अगर फिल्म उत्पादन पर पूरा नियंत्रण नहीं तो कम से कम इस फिल्म उद्योग को सही लाईसं पर रेगुलेट करने के लिये, उसके रेगुलेशन के लिये ही

सही, किसी एक संस्था के स्थापित करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठावेंगे। इस विभाग की रिपोर्ट में भी यह कहा गया है कि बहुत दिनों से विचार हो रहा है कि एक नेशनल फिल्म बोर्ड कायम किया जाये। उस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है, यह हम लोग जानना चाहेंगे। उसमें यह भी दिया हुआ है कि एक फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना होगी। जैसे कि मेरे से पूर्व एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट होगा तो उससे सरकार को भी फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी मिलेगी और उसके द्वारा जो फिल्म सम्बंधी अनुसंधान होंगे, उनसे सरकार के अलावा प्राइवेट सैक्टर में काम कर रहे फिल्म उद्योग को भी फायदा होगा। इसलिये मैं उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि फिल्म जब बन कर तैयार हो जाती है और जब उसे सेंसर बोर्ड के सामने मंजूरी के लिये पेश किया जाता है तब अक्सर मौकों पर सेंसर बोर्ड की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि अमुक फिल्म खराब है, आपत्तिजनक है, या कि अमुक फिल्म का उतना हिस्सा आपत्तिजनक है और लाचार होकर प्राइवेटर्स को उतनी काट छाट करनी पड़ती है। यह एक तरह का राष्ट्रीय अपव्यय होता है। मेरी समझ में यह अच्छा होता अगर कोई संस्था इस तरह की बना दी जाती जिसके पास फिल्म निर्माता अपनी फिल्म तैयार करने के पहले उनकी स्क्रिप्ट्स उस संस्था के पास मंजूरी के लिये भेज देते और उस संस्था की राय लेकर अगर फिल्मों का निर्माण किया जाय तो इस तरह का राष्ट्रीय अपव्यय जो आज होता है, वह नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये इस प्रकार की संस्था का निर्माण होना जरूरी है।



एक बात की धोर में सदन और मंत्री-सहोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था जिसमें कि मैंने फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन स्थापित करने का सवाल उठाया था, मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि फिल्म उद्योग में भाज प्राइवेट सेक्टर काफी पूंजी लगा रहा है और यह ठीक भी है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग फिल्म व्यवसाय में अपनी पूंजी लगायें क्योंकि सरकार या राष्ट्र के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि हम इस उद्योग में उसे लगा दें। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग या कुछ संस्थाएँ ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिनके कि पास पैसा का अभाव हो लेकिन जिनमें कि फिल्म बनाने की आकांक्षा हो और उनमें अच्छी फिल्में बनाने का आवश्यक गुण और काल्पनिक हो लेकिन चूँकि उनके पास पैसे का अभाव है इसलिये वह इस उद्योग में भाग नहीं ले सकते हैं, जब कि ऐसे लोग जो कि फिल्म निर्माण सम्बन्धी ख़ास ख़ास योग्यता नहीं रखते हैं लेकिन जिनके कि पास काफी पूंजी होती है वे मुनाफ़ा कमाने के स्थान पर इस उद्योग में अपनी पूंजी लगाते हैं और वे इस क्षेत्र में भागे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिये यह सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह एक फिल्म वित्त निगम की स्थापना करे जो इन प्रकार की संस्थाओं को आर्थिक सहायता कर सके। मैं ही वह कॉम्पैरेटिव सोसायटी हूँ, या वहाँ के लोगों का कोई एक समाज हो जो कि कुछ अपना पैसा लगाये और कुछ जनता का पैसा उसमें लगाये और इस तरह से इस उद्योग की सरकार को सहायता करनी चाहिये ताकि केवल नफ़े के स्थान पर ही फिल्में न बनें बल्कि ज्ञान प्रसार की दृष्टि से और लोगों में क अच्छा टेस्ट निर्माण करने की दृष्टि से भी हमारे देश में फिल्में बनने लगे। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार थोड़ी रकम से क फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना जल्द से जल्द करे ताकि अभी जो एक तरह से फिल्म

व्यवसाय में बढ़े बढ़े पूंजीपतियों की एक तरह से मानोपत्ती बनी हुई है और सिर्फ़ अपने नफ़े की दृष्टि में रखकर जो फिल्मों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन लोगों की मानोपत्ती न रह जाय और कुछ दूसरे लोग भी जो इसमें दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उनको भी इस काम को करने का मौका मिले।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि अब तक जो फिल्में सटिफाई की जाती थी मुझे ठीक से तो नहीं मालूम लेकिन शायद अब तक पांच वर्ष के लिये सटिफाई की जाती थी। अब यह हो सकता है कि भाज जिस मावना को लेकर सेंसर बॉर्ड ने किसी एक फिल्म को सटिफाई किया हो, कुछ दिनों के बाद उसी फिल्म का कोई भाग आपत्तिजनक प्रतीत होने लगे इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि फिल्में केवल पांच वर्ष के लिये ही सटिफाई हों और पांच वर्ष के बाद फिर उनको रिव्यू किया जाय ताकि अगर कोई ख़ामी फिल्म के किसी भाग में समाज कल्याण की दृष्टि से प्रतीत हो तो उस ख़ामी को दूर किया जा सके। यह दस वर्ष का जो समय इसमें दिया गया है वह सिर्फ़ पांच वर्ष का रक्खा जाये।

सरकार जो क़ल्स बनायेगी भयवा बने हैं वह हमारे सामने रखे जायेंगे लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि फिल्म सेंसर बॉर्ड को सरकार के द्वारा जो डाइरेक्शंस ईश्यू किये जायें, वे भी यहां सभा पटल पर रखे जायें, सदन में विचारार्थ नहीं बल्कि सूचनायें, अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाये तो उत्तम होगा। हमारे संविधान के आचार पर फिल्मों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये जिन मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों को इस बिल में स्थान दिया गया है वह तो ठीक ही हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि उनसे दूसरे तरह के डाइरेक्टिव्स ईश्यू किये जायें। लेकिन जहां तक उन प्रिंसिपल्स का तात्त्विक है, जिन प्रिंसिपल्स के आचार पर सरकार

[श्री श्रीनारददास]

फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड को काम करने की हिदायत देती है, वह प्रिंसिपल्स जिन पर कि उसे काम करना है, उन प्रिंसिपल्स की एक कापी मदन के पटल पर रखी जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े अभी दो, चार बातें और कहनी थी लेकिन चूंकि समय का अभाव है इसलिये मैं यहां पर समाप्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार जल्द से जल्द एक इस प्रकार की संस्था स्थापित करे जो कि प्राइवेट सेंसर वालो को, चिल्ड्रेन फिल्म सोसाइटी और दूसरे जा लोग इस व्यवसाय में काम करने दें, उनको यह संस्था ऐडवाइस दे और इस संस्था द्वारा जा अनुमति दिये जाये उनसे वे लोग फायदा उठाये नाकि देश और समाज को नुकसान करने वाले फिल्म तैयार किये जा सकें और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी जानवर्धन की जा सके बड़ी कमाई उसकी पूर्ति भी जानवर्धन फिल्मों को बनाकर बहुत हद तक कर की जा सकती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि एव इस तरह की संस्था का निर्माण अवश्य होना चाहिये।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I shall confine myself to the provisions of the Bill and leave those points—not even mention them—that have already been referred to by the different speakers.

This amending Bill, I find, suffers from certain inadequacies as also certain loopholes. In the original Act, 'cinematograph' is defined as—

"'cinematograph' includes any apparatus for the representation of moving pictures or series of pictures;"

This is the definition given in the original Act. One very much wishes that this would be amended in this amending Bill in view of the fact that it is a very wide definition and it

might include different types of pictures that might be projected on a canvas through a projector.

I remember the Indian Cinematograph Committee of 1927-28 had raised certain doubts about defining the word in this way; and it was expected that in the Cinematograph Act it would be put in the right perspective. But, somehow or other it was not put in the right perspective. Even now it is not put in right perspective in this amending Bill. It may mean any picture but there is this word or this qualification that it is for public exhibition.

But supposing a teacher of a school shoots up pictures and projects them through a projector for his school children, would that be public exhibition or not? If it only means picture that would also come within the purview of this Act,—and that is the difficulty. The words 'public exhibition' do not save this projection of this sort of picture from, if necessary, legal action.

Now, there is another thing I would like to point out I shall be very brief. It is just about clause 5B(1). It lays down—

"A film shall not be certified for public exhibition if, in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it is against the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, Public order, decency or morality, or involves defamation or contempt of court or is likely to incite the commission of any offence."

There is a certain loophole in this provision as well. So far as security of State is concerned, we can understand it. So far as excitement to commission of an offence is concerned, that also we can understand. For instance, if the drama called *Kimayana* where



Sita is shown as seriously amorously disposed towards Ravana contrary to emphasised traditions and ideas, if that drama were to be pressed into a picture, the hands of the Film Board of Censors would come heavily on it and it is quite understandable. If, for instance, in Ceylon a drama called *The Killing of Rama* that is shown for certain linguistic reasons, is to be pressed into a film, I know the Film Board of Censors would be justified in clamping it down.

But so far as these words "decency" and "morality" are concerned, how do you define "decency" and "morality"? It might so happen that so far as decency is concerned, anything that is offensive to the eye might be defined as 'indecent'. In that case a mad dog that is generally offensive to the eye does not mean that a mad dog has to be excluded from the picture. About morality, indecency, etc. there is a large scope for misinterpretation because the traditional values are undergoing a rapid change because civilisation is something dynamic. That is why possibly Prof. Arnold Toynbee defined civilisation 'as a voyage, it is not a harbour'. That is why I say that the traditional values of society are undergoing a rapid change. There was a time when even the sight of the ankles of a woman's body was a sufficient stimulus for excitement or day-dreaming on the part of a man but in the context of today anything beyond the ankles leaves a man cold and completely undisturbed. That is why there is some difficulty of interpretation in this particular standpoint and I do not know what the Minister proposes in order to avoid this confusion.

I would make a pointed reference to another provision. I refer to clause 4(iii).

"(iii) direct the applicant to carry out such excisions or modifications in the film as it thinks necessary before sanctioning the film for unrestricted public exhibition or for public exhibition

restricted to adults, as the case may be,"

Supposing the Board cuts down certain footage of a picture and then certifies it as fit for public exhibition and when the exhibitor or the distributor exhibits it, that is he puts the entire picture that was cut out, where is the guarantee and how can the Board of Censors or the Government challenge the producer or the exhibitor? Is there any provision in the amending Bill? I would like to be enlightened whether the distributor or the producer of a certain film is compelled to deposit an approved copy of the film with the Government so that when he goes out of the way and exhibits certain parts that are clamped down, the Government may challenge him in a court of law? The responsibility of providing the proof may lie with the Government or the Board. That is why they must have an authorised version of the film deposited with them so that this difficulty may not arise.

Dr. Keskar: I may give this information. The suggestion of Shri Hem Barua is being followed in practice. The producer has to deposit an approved copy and it is there with the Board even today that sort of thing exists.

Shri Hem Barua: I am happy to hear it. I now come to clause 5A.

"If after examining a film or having it examined in the manner provided in this Act the Board considers that the film is suitable for unrestricted public exhibition or that, although not suitable for such exhibition, it is suitable for public exhibition restricted to adults, it shall grant to the person applying for a certificate in respect of a film a "U" certificate in the former case and an "A" certificate in the latter case, and shall in either case cause the film to be so marked in the prescribed manner."

[Shri Hem Barua]

This is a good provision. Children under the age of 18 are not allowed in certain pictures and those pictures are certified as 'A' pictures. I welcome this provision. At the same time I want to know this,—on whom does the responsibility lie in the matter of isolating these children from coming to the cinema houses? Does it lie with the management of the cinema or with the parents of the child? In UK also there is a provision like this. But there the children under the age of 18 years might be accompanied to such cinemas to witness such pictures as are certified as 'A' pictures either with one of the parents or guardians so that the guardian or parent might be able to remove any impressions that might be created on his mind by his witnessing some portions of such pictures if they have a sort of an adverse effect on his mind. Here, we do not have that.

There is no clear interpretation of intentions. The responsibility of stopping the child from witnessing such pictures lies either with his parents or guardians or with the management of the cinema house. But here the management has also to face two problems. The first of them is: how to calculate the age of a child? Or it may be faced with an angry mob and so it becomes difficult to enforce this provision. That is second problem. When a picture is advertised as 'A' picture, there is more temptation for the non-adults to go and see that picture. It becomes difficult for him to stop these non-adults from witnessing these things. These are the loopholes and inadequacies I find and I hope the hon. Minister would throw some light on them.

**Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):** Sir, long ago the hon. Minister has announced that he will come forward with a Bill to regulate the cinema industry and we have been hoping that it will be a comprehensive Bill. But when he came with this Bill, we were sorely disappointed. He has touched

only the fringe of the problem that faces this great industry. He has touched only the censoring part of it and only through police action, cannot produce good results for the great and growing industry.

We realise that the film industry in India like the textiles and steel industries is a growing industry. In matters of finance, it has reached almost the proportions of the textile industry. We know very well that the textile industry provides us with clothes while steel is the life-line and this industry gives us education, information and entertainment. Therefore, due importance has to be given to this industry. I am sorry that the importance has not been given. The censoring part is not only important part of this industry. There are certain other aspects of this industry which ought to have been regulated by legislation.

I refer to the financing part of it. We know it very well that every day numbers of unscrupulous people go to Calcutta and Bombay with hardly any money in their pocket and announce the production of various films under their banner which never come out. They cheat people, the actors and the extras. Many of our youngmen and women run away from their homes to join the film industry and in sheer desperation either commit suicide or roam in the streets of Calcutta and Bombay and become a prey to criminals. This Bill ought to have done something for them and there should have been some provision in this regard.

We also know very well that thousands and thousands of rupees are spent on the production of films. Some films cost as much as Rs. 50 lakhs and some even a crore of rupees. Some regulations ought to have been made to regulate the expenditure and the wastage of money on these films. We know it very well that certain idealistic producers, idealistic writers and idealistic actors and artists who want



to produce films which can possibly depict the greatness of our country and which can show the culture of our great country cannot do so, because they have to face competition of those financial giants who with their tons of money produce filthy films and play on the vulgarity of our people. Something ought to have been done to give protection to such producers. Films should not be allowed to show things which are foreign to us. Some machinery ought to have been devised to regulate and censor these things.

We feel that if the Minister had to come before the House, he ought to have come with a comprehensive Bill which would have improved matters in the industry. He should realise the importance of this growing industry and the effect that this industry is creating upon the minds of not only adults but children also. The future of this country, to some extent, is lying with the films. If our films are bad and vulgar, the future of this country is doomed and censoring alone which is just police action cannot improve that. Many other measures have got to be taken as I have been indicating earlier. Some help should be given to these artists who are being exploited. With these words I beg to congratulate the hon. Minister but would request him to come forward with a comprehensive Bill in future so as to lay this great industry in its proper footing.

**Shri Sampath (Namakkal)** Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Cinematograph Bill, 1952 was discussed in this House the then Minister for Information and Broadcasting assured the House that very soon a comprehensive Bill as a result of the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee would be brought forward. When the country was very anxiously waiting for such a comprehensive Bill it is really sad that we are having an amending Bill which, according to our hon. Minister's words, tries to bring forward some clearer and stronger definitions of the outmoded Act.

Although it is stated in the Objects and Reasons of this Bill that certain changes in the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 are sought to be made for the sake of clarification as a result of experience gained in the working of the Act, I am afraid, through the failure to define the words "public exhibition", this Bill has certain features that expose the Government's determination to interfere unwarrantably even in the private affairs of the private individuals. The words "public exhibition" ought to be defined clearly and strongly otherwise anything may happen. Even short films that are usually taken with reference to some important family events and other private functions, or some party conferences or some anniversaries of associations and clubs can be booked under this Act. Therefore, Sir, I have also given an amendment to that effect.

In spite of the fact that the Film Enquiry Committee had recommended in clearer and stronger terms that there should be a clear distinction between the commercial and non-commercial use of the film and the existing law regarding the exhibition of films which requires them to be censored and certified before they can be exhibited, should not in any way be an impediment to the viewing of films in the film clubs and associations, of schools where films are shown to children in classrooms, and even of homes where films are shown to the members of the family as I mentioned earlier.

The Bill in addition to the already existing penal provisions of the principal Act proposes an additional provision empowering any police officer to enter any place where any film has been or is being or still worse, is likely to be exhibited without censor certificate, to search it and seize the film. According to this there is no protection, as I just now mentioned, even for a short film concerning some important and happy family events being shown to the family members and its relations.

[Shri Sampath]

In this connection, Sir, may I draw your attention to a more fundamental question regarding the censoring of every film that is to be exhibited. Although the film is considered to be a medium of communication like the Press, books and platforms, this alone is subjected to the rigorous censorship whereas the Press, books and platforms are not. If anything reprehensible, indecent, immoral or anti-national according to law is either published or spoken, it is taken note of and prosecuted only subsequent to the publication or the speech. But in the case of the film it is to be submitted to a board of censors who may order any alteration, any cut or restriction of exhibition to persons above eighteen years of age or even a total ban. This constitutes a clear discrimination against the film when compared to the privilege enjoyed by the Press and the platform. Sir, it is but just and fair that the film is also placed on equal footing along with the Press and the platform with regard to the privileges and responsibilities. Just as a prosecution is being launched against the author and the publisher of a book containing objectionable passages according to law, so also a film containing objectionable portions may be proceeded against and the persons responsible for it made answerable. As the production of a film involves enormous expenditure cases will be few where wilful and deliberate violation of law is found. If it is the real intention of Government to safeguard the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by the Constitution and also to see that there is no gross abuse of it to the detriment of the public order, decency, morality and such others contemplated by clause 2 of article 19 of the Constitution, they need not hesitate to treat the film in the same manner as the Press and the platform. It is generally argued in defence of the so-called extra vigilance and care that is taken with regard to films that it is a powerful medium of communication which has in it the potential for

tremendous impact on the audience which views it. In this regard I do not want to say anything more than to quote a passage from the report of the Film Enquiry Committee. On page 41 of the Report it is said:

"While those engaged in the industry are apt to look upon it primarily as a commodity to be sold for profit there are some outside who fear that the film in wrong hands may become a dangerous influence and corrupt society. Such a prejudice is not in any way the special misfortune of the film alone. When printing was invented it was viewed with equal horror by some moralists of that age, who were depressed by the thought of the consequences that would follow if everyone could read and thus gain access to all kinds of thoughts that found expression in writing. It is sometimes forgotten that what has been discovered and developed is primarily a means of communicating ideas. We have no sympathy with those who abhor the spread of ideas; in the world of today the fruit of knowledge cannot be the privileged possession of a few. It would be an insult to human intelligence to assume that whatever is communicated is accepted and whatever is served necessarily pleases the palate and satisfies the taste. Even the worst critics of man do not deny him the saving virtue of discrimination."

I do not see any reason for the Government not to concede this principle while dealing with films unless it be that the Government is interested in possessing the power to shut out certain ideas from spreading which could not otherwise be done legally and constitutionally.

In this connection, Sir, I am in full concurrence with what Shri Mahanty



has just said. He has very rightly reminded the House how the Production Code Administration in America and the British Censorship are being administered. The Production Code Administration is a voluntary effort on the part of the industry itself and the self-regulation has not been found wanting in any of the matter of decency or in controlling indecent or immoral exhibition. As Shri Mahanty has rightly pointed out, we can also without any fear or doubt try this experiment in our country also.

Lastly, I want to stress that regarding the nomination of regional advisory councils, it is but proper that the State Governments are consulted. It is really sad and disappointing that the State Governments have no say in this matter. Without the consultations with the State Governments, the proper functions that are contemplated under this Bill cannot be fairly and justly fulfilled.

Sir, I have done.

16 hrs.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This debate would be resumed tomorrow. We now take up the motion regarding the fixation of higher price for sugarcane.

16.0 hrs

#### MOTION RE. FIXATION OF HIGHER PRICE OF SUGAR-CANE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Braj Raj Singh will initiate the debate. We have got two hours for this motion. Three hon Members have given notice of this motion. But there are three substitute motions also. One substitute motion stands in the name of ten hon. Members, while two other substitute motions have been given notice of by two Members and one Member respectively. Besides, I am getting a large number of names of hon Members who have expressed a desire that they would like to participate. Therefore, I would request the mover to take not more than 20 minutes and

the other Members not more than ten minutes each.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):** You have to extend the time by at least half an hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is a half-an-hour discussion after this motion. I am sorry.

**श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ :

“कि गन्ने की अधिक ऊंची कीमत निर्बाग्न करने के प्रश्न पर जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्य की विधान सभाओं ने मिकारिण की है, विचार किया जाये।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद है कि हम मदन में और हमारे देश के जो सब से बड़े दो चीनी पैदा करने वाले राज्य हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, उन राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में चीनी और गन्ने की कीमतों के विषय पर अक्सर चर्चा चलती रहती है। इस मदन में भी २२ मार्च, सन् १९५७ को एक चर्चा चली थी गन्ने की कीमत को बढ़ाने व सम्बन्ध में और उस वक्त भी सरकार की ओर से कोई मतलबजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया था। सिर्फ एक बात कह दी गई थी, जिसकी सरकार बार बार रट लगाती रहती है, और वह यह दलील है कि यदि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई तो खाद्यान्न की पैदावार कम हो जायेगी, अगर गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी गयी तो गन्ने की खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ जायेगा और देश के खाद्य संकट को दूर करने में हमसे कठिनाई पैदा होगी क्योंकि इस प्रकार खाद्यान्न की पैदावार कम हो जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा से पूर्व बिहार की विधान सभा ने सन् १९५७ में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था, सर्व सम्मति से, जिसमें उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह विचार-रिक्त की कि गन्ने की कीमत ₹ रुपये १२ घाते

## [श्री बजरत्न सिंह]

मन किसान को देना सरकार तय करे। २५ बुलाई, सन् १९५८ को उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने भारी बहुमत से एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसमें केंद्रीय सरकार के सिफारिश की गई है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने का भाव एक रुपया १२ आने मन तय कर दे। लेकिन इन दो विधान सभाओं के यह सिफारिश करने के बावजूद गन्ने की कीमत नहीं बढ़ाई गई। यह याद रहे कि ये दो राज्य सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गन्ने का ७० प्रतिशत पैदा करने हैं।

उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के संयुक्त शुगरवेन बोर्ड ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह सिफारिश की, ऐसी मेरी सूचना है, कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ जब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की विधान सभाओं ने यह प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गन्ना बोर्ड के सामने इसके भलावा और कोई चारा ही नहीं था कि वह भी सिफारिश करे केन्द्रीय सरकार से कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ायी जाये। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की विधान सभाओं में कांग्रेस पार्टी का बहुमत है। उन विधान सभाओं ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया, और इस वक्त जो कानूनी तरीके से संयुक्त गन्ना बोर्ड संगठित है, उसने भी यह सिफारिश की कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ायी जाये, और नैर सरकारी संस्थाओं जैसे हिन्दू किसान मंचायत, और सोसलिस्ट पार्टी आदि दूसरी संस्थाओं ने भी यह माग की कि किसान को उसकी उपज का उचित लाभ मिलने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ायी जाये, इस सब के बावजूद केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हठ पर दृढ़ रही और कहती रही कि हम गन्ने की कीमत नहीं बढ़ायेंगे।

इस संदर्भ में यह याद रखने की जरूरत है कि पिछले अधिवेशन में केन्द्रीय सरकार की

तरफ से जो चीनी अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था उस वक्त अध्यादेश पर बहस होने समय यह बात माफ सामने आई थी कि किस तरह यह सरकार चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार हो जाती है और किस तरह चीनी के मिल मालिकों को नाजायज तरीके से मुनाफा कराने के लिये तैयार हो जाती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब गन्ने के उत्पादन में लगे तीस बत्तीम लाख खानदानों का सवाल आता है, उन दो करोड़ लोगों का सवाल आता है जो अपनी जीविका के लिये इसी काम पर निर्भर करते हैं, तो उनके गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार तैयार नहीं होती है।

हमारे सामने टैरिफ बोर्ड ने सन् १९५० में एक रिपोर्ट पेश की थी। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दो विधान सभाओं की सिफारिश के बावजूद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गन्ने के सवाल को टैरिफ बोर्ड के सुपुर्द नहीं किया ताकि वह निश्चिन करता कि गन्ने की उत्पादन कीमत क्या होती है और चीनी की क्या होती है। सन् १९५० की अपनी रिपोर्ट में टैरिफ बोर्ड ने कहा है कि उनके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिनके द्वारा वे पता लगा सकें कि गन्ने का उत्पादन व्यय क्या है। इन आंकड़ों के अभाव में वे अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि १०० मन गन्ने के उत्पादन का व्यय क्या होता है। सरकार के पास बैसे बहुत से आंकड़े रहने हैं, सरकार के पास आंकड़े संग्रह करने के लिये अलग एक आंकड़ा विभाग भी है, फूड एंड एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री का अपना आंकड़ा विभाग है। लेकिन जहां तक गन्ने के उत्पादन व्यय का सवाल है उसमें आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं जिनसे कि अन्दाजा लगाया जा सके कि गन्ने की क्या उचित कीमत दी जानी चाहिये। सरकार द्वारा सिर्फ यही दलील बार बार दी जाती है कि अगर गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया गया तो उससे अनाज की पैदावार कम हो



कावेरी । इसलिये सरकार गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । म धनी आपका विचारोंका कि सरकार की यह दलील किसकी बोली है । गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ने का बटन से घनाज की पैदावार में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता । अगर हम गन्ने की खेती के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आकड़े देखें तो उससे कुछ बड़े ही आश्चर्यजनक तथ्य हमारे सामने आयेंगे । आप देखें कि सन् १९३५-३६ में गन्ने की खेती ४०,५४,००० एकड़ भूमि में हुई थी, सन् १९३६-३७ में गन्ने की खेती ४५,८२,००० एकड़ भूमि में हुई थी । और सन् १९५७-५८ में ४७,८४,००० एकड़ भूमि में गन्ने की खेती की गई । तो आप देखेंगे कि सन् १९३६-३७ से सन् १९५७-५८ तक यानी पिछले २२ साल में गन्ने की खेती के क्षेत्र में दो लाख एकड़ की वृद्धि हुई । यह ऐसी बढ़ोतरी नहीं है जिसमें कि घनाज की पैदावार में कोई कमी हो सकती है । यह याद रहे कि सन् १९५६-५७ में ५०,१६,००० एकड़ में गन्ने की खेती हुई थी और १९५७-५८ में ४७,८४,००० एकड़ में ही गन्ने की खेती हुई । जो इस वक्त अन्दाजा लगाया जाता है उसके अनुसार इस साल गन्ने की पैदावार और कम क्षेत्र में होगी । तो आप देखें कि गन्ने की खेती कम क्षेत्र में होती जा रही है । लेकिन सरकार की ओर से बार बार यह कह दिया जाता है कि यदि हमने गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी तो घनाज की पैदावार कम हो जायेगी क्योंकि लोग गन्ने की तरफ ज्यादा बढ़ने लगेगे । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यह तथ्यों का छिपाव है । सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि गिण मालिक को फायदा करा दिया जाये और गन्ने के उत्पादक से ऐसी बातें कह दी जायें कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ जाने से घनाज की फसल कम हो जायेगी । आप डरा सिचाई के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के आकड़े देखिये । वहाँ पर लगभग ४० फी सदी जमीन ऐसी है, जहाँ सरकार सिचाई की

सुविधायें दे सकती है । बाकी साठ फी सदी जमीन पर सिचाई की सुविधायें नहीं मिल सकती हैं । गन्ना बिना सिचाई के नहीं हो सकता है । आज ८६ फी सदी छोटे किसान हैं, जिनकी जमीनें अनाधिक हैं, जिनसे कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । वे गन्ने की सिचाई के लिये अपना कोई इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं । अगर कन गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ जाये और किसान गन्ने की खेती को बढ़ाना भी चाहें, तो वे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं, क्योंकि गन्ना क्षेत्र में भी सिर्फ चालीस फी सदी जमीन पर सिचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं । जब तक सिचाई की सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं, तब तक गन्ने की खेती नहीं बढ़ सकती है । इस स्थिति से बार बार इस तरह की बहानेबाजी करने का कोई लाभ नहीं कि गन्ने की खेती बढ़ाने से घनाज की फसल कम होने लगेगी । यह एक ऐसी दलील है, जो कि निरावार है, जिसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है, जिसका कोई आधार नहीं है । तो फिर प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार क्यों नहीं यह चाहती कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़े । जिस पार्टी की सरकार यहाँ केन्द्र में है, उसी पार्टी की सरकार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में है और बिहार विधान सभा ने संसम्मति से उत्तर प्रदेश और विधान मन्त्रालय ने बहुमत से इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं, तब भी सरकार नहीं चाहती कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़े । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का साथ और कृषि मन्त्रालय ऐसे हाथों में है, जिसका साथ और कृषि से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है—जिसका सम्बन्ध तिजारत और व्यापार से तो है, लेकिन किसान और खेती से नहीं है । जब भी कोई इस तरह की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है, तो सरकार के द्वारा जान में या अनजान में ऐसी काम होता है, जिससे खेती को नुकसान होता है और व्यापार को फायदा होता है । कुछ समय पहले जब चीनी का निर्यात करने के सम्बन्ध में जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था, तो मैंने उसी वक्त दिखा दिया था कि कृषि

## [श्री बजर्राज सिंह]

अंशालय नें जान था। अनजान में चीनी के मिल-मालिकों को चार पांच करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफ़ा दिलाया था। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की यह दलील सही नहीं कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई नहीं जा सकती है। इस वास्ते गन्ने की कीमत सेन्टर पर १-७-० रुपये दी जाती है और मिल के दरवाजे पर १-५-० रुपये दी जाती है। अगर इस कीमत को १-१२-० कर दिया जाय, तो क्या असर पड़ेगा। आज चीनी के मिल मालिकों की तरफ से बड़ा प्रचार हो रहा है और उनकी तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में हर पालियामेंट के मेम्बर के पास बड़े सुन्दर लिफाफे में बड़े सुन्दर छपे हुये कागज भेजे जा रहे हैं, जिनमें इस आशय का प्रचार किया जाता है कि सरकार ने चीनी पर कितना अधिक टैक्स लगाया हुआ है। शायद इस पूछभूमि में ऐसा किया जा रहा है कि अगले बजट में चीनी पर एकमाइज कम कर दिया जाय। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी पर एकमाइज को कम करने की जरूरत नहीं है और चीनी पर टैक्सों को कम किये वगैर गन्ने की कीमत १-१२-० रुपये की जा सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से कहा जायेगा कि अगर गन्ने की कीमत १-१२-०, ०-०-० रुपये कर दी जायेगी, तो सरकार को चीनी के टैक्स कम करने होंगे, जिन पर कि पंचवर्षीय आयोजन की सफलता निर्भर करती है। हम नहीं चाहते कि चीनी के टैक्स को कम करके गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये जायें। उस सम्बन्ध में हम दलील के लिये आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जा सकता है कि चीनी के टैक्स को कम किये वगैर गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई जा सके। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उसका एक जरिया है।

पहले हमने देखा है कि गन्ने के उत्पादन में क्या बीज होती है। उनमें से एक बीज

बगास है, जिसे खोई कहते हैं। उसका कहीं कोई हिसाब नहीं है। जब चीनी के उत्पादन पर होने वाले खर्च का हिसाब लगाया जाता है, तो उसमें खोई का कोई हिसाब नहीं होता है। सौ मन गन्ने में से बीस मन खोई निकलती है। उसको गन्ने की मिलों में छाठ आने मन के हिसाब से बेचा जा सकता है। गन्ने की हर मिल के पास कोयले का परमिट मौजूद होता है। सरकार की तरफ से उनको कोयला दान में दे दिया जाता है। इसके बादजुद स्थिति यह है कि चीनी की मिलें चपती हैं खोई में और कोयला काला बाजार में बसा जाना है। लेकिन मान लीजिये कि चीनी की मिलें कोयले में चलती हैं, तो फिर सौ मन में से बीस मन निकलने वाली खोई का क्या हिसाब है? जब टैरिफ कमिशन ने इस सम्बन्ध में हिसाब लगाया, तो उसमें खोई का कोई हिसाब नहीं था। मैं सरकार में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खोई की कीमत का क्या हिसाब है। चीनी के मिल मालिक उसको छाठ आने मन के हिसाब में बेचते हैं। अगर वे कोयले के बजाय खोई जला रहे हैं, तो ज्यादा कीमत पड़ेगी। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा, बगास छाठ आने मन के हिसाब में गन्ने की मिलों को बिकनी है।

श्री सिद्धान्त सिंह (गोरखपुर) एक पया बारह आने मन के हिसाब में बिकनी है।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह मेरे मित्र कह रहे हैं कि वह एक रुपये बारह आने मन के हिसाब में बिकती है, लेकिन हम तो कम में कम हिसाब लगाना चाहते हैं। अगर वह आ आने मन के हिसाब में भी गस्ता मिलों का बिके, तो १०० मन गस्ता घेरने पर दस रुपये मिलते हैं।

इसके अलावा और—मौसुसिज—भी निकलता है, जो कि सौ मन घेरने पर साढ़े



ठीक मन के हिसाब से निकलता है। उसमें भी एक घण्टा बात है। उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि वह सिर्फ मिलों को जायेगा और सरकार उसको खरीद लेगी और वह कम कीमत पर खरीदती है। जो भी हो। लेकिन क्या यह सही है कि पूरा शीरा मिलों के लिये जाता है और सरकार उसको खरीदती है। मेरी सूचना है कि पूरा शीरा जाता नहीं है। मिलें उसको डेढ़ दो पया मन के हिसाब से बेच देती हैं। अगर उसका हिसाब लगाये, तो शीरे से भी हम सौ मन गन्ने पर दो रुपया ज्यादा पा सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा चीनी का उत्पादन करने में प्रेस-मड-मैली-भी निकलता है। चूने के भट्टे लगाने में और ईंट के भट्टे लगाने में उसका इस्तेमाल होता है। यह मैली भी मन में से डार्ड मन निकलती है। उसमें भी हम मवा रुपया पैदा कर सकते हैं।

अगर खोर्ट, गीरा और मैली का हिसाब हम लगायें तो सौ मन गन्ने में हमको मवा नेरह रुपये मिल जाते हैं। चीनी के उत्पादन पर छ पैसे मन की जो बात की जाती है उसमें प्रेस-मड खोर्ट और शीरे का काट हिसाब नहीं है। इसमें स्पष्ट है कि बिना कोई कीमत बढ़ाये हुये आज की हालत में नेरह नये पैसे प्रति मन के हिसाब से गन्ने की प्रीमन केवल इन तीन चीजों में ही बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

इसके बाद मैं एक दूसरी बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** माननीय सदस्य समय का भी स्थान रखें।

**श्री बजराम सिंह** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर मुझे आध घंटे से कम मिलेगा, तो मैं अपने विषय के साथ अन्याय करूंगा। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। तमाम उत्तर प्रदेश में इसके कारण बेचैनी फैली हुई है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** अगर आध घंटा आप लेंगे, तो बाकी सदस्यों के लिये कितना समय बचेगा ?

**श्री बजराम सिंह** यह तो परम्परा रही है कि भूवर को कम से कम आध घंटा मिलता है।

जहां तक रिकवरी का सवाल है, उसके बारे में टैरिफ बोर्ड ने १९५० में कहा कि रिकवरी बढ़ानी चाहिये और इसके लिये हमने कुछ सिफारिशों की और सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों को मंजूर कर लिया। रिकवरी को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कुछ काम भी किये गये, जैसे अच्छी नस्ल का गन्ना बोना, अच्छी खाद उपलब्ध करना और सिंचाई की सुविधाएं देना, बगैरह। लेकिन उल्टा काम होता है।

16 19 hrs

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

एक तरफ तो सरकार रिकवरी को बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ काम करती है और बड़े गर्व के साथ कहती है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन और रिकवरी बढ़ाने के लिये हमने पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इतना रुपया खर्च किया है और खर्च किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ रिकवरी घटती जा रही है—लगातार घटती जा रही है। मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और हिन्दुस्तान भर के आकड़े हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में १९५३-५४ में सौ मन गन्ने पर ९.८७ मन रिकवरी थी, १९५४-५५ में ९.६६ मन १९५५-५६ में ९.७० मन १९५६-५७ में ९.६८ मन रिकवरी थी। यही हालत बिहार की है। उसको मैं खोड देता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान भर में १९५३-५४ में १०.०८ मन रिकवरी थी, १९५४-५५ में ९.९० मन १९५५-५६ में ९.८३ मन, १९५६-५७ में ९.७३ मन थी। इन आकड़ों से स्पष्ट होगा कि रिकवरी लगातार घटती जा रही है। क्या वह इसलिये घट रही है कि वाकई गन्ना अच्छा नहीं होता है।

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

बात ऐसी नहीं है। अगर हम गुड़ की रिकवरी के आकड़े देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि गुड़ की रिकवरी तो बढ़ रही है, जब कि चीनी की रिकवरी घट रही है। इन्हीं चार सालों के आकड़ों से पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर जहाँ १९५३-५४ में एक एकड़ में १.२८ टन गुड़ पैदा हुआ, वहाँ १९५४-५५ में १.४४ टन गुड़ पैदा हुआ। फिर १९५६-५७ में जाकर यह १.४४ टन पैदा हुआ। एक तरफ हम देखते हैं कि चीनी की रिकवरी घट रही है और उसी गन्ने से जो गुड़ बनता है उस गुड़ की रिकवरी बढ़ रही है। इससे क्या साबित होता है? इससे यह साबित होता है कि हर मिल में लगातार रिकवरी के जो आकड़े दिये जाते हैं वे गलत दिये जाते हैं। कम से कम आधा मन चीनी प्रति सौ मन गन्ने के हिसाब से रिकवरी की चोरी की जाती है। यह भी याद रखा जाना चाहिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो एक्साइज टैक्स मिलता है चीनी पर उसकी भी चोरी होती है, कोओप्रोपर्टी मोसाइटीज को जो गन्ना सेस मिलता है उसकी चोरी होती है। अगर इस आधे मन का आप हिसाब लगाये तो पता लगेगा कि हर सौ मन गन्ने पर आधा मन चीनी बढ़ जाती है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि १८ रुपये की चीनी मिल जाती है। इस चीनी पर मिल-मालिक को कोई टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ता है। यह रुपया उसकी जेब में जाता है। इसका मतलब हुआ कि एक मन गन्ने पर उसको १८ नये पैसे मिल जाते हैं, १३ नये पैसे खोई, शीरा प्रेसमड से निकाला जा सकता है। १८ नये पैसे रिकवरी से जैसे मैंने अभी आपको बताया वह निकाला जा सकता है और १३ नये पैसे दूसरी तरह से बताये जा चुके हैं। इस तरह से ३१ नये पैसे प्रति मन गन्ना का मूल्य बिना किसी तरह की भाज की भी कीमत है, उसमें कोई अभावस्था पैदा किये हुये बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

आप किसान को १ रुपया ७ आना मन रह है। हम कहते हैं कि उसको १ रुपया

१२ आना मन दिया जाये। यह पांच आना की मन बिना किसी दिक्कत के थापें बढ़ा सकते हैं। इससे भाज जो व्यवस्था चली आ रही है उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं आपको यह भी याद दिलाता चाहूँ कि नाजायब तरीके से जो भाज मिल मालिक फायदा उठा रहे हैं, उनको मैं हिसाब में नहीं ले रहा हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि ७० करोड़ रुपया इसमें लगा हुआ है। पिछले चार सालों में जो गन्ने की कम कीमत दी गई है उसका हम हिसाब लगायें तो पता चलेगा कि ८० करोड़ रुपया मिल मालिक ज्यादा पैदा कर चुके हैं। ७० करोड़ तो कैपिटल है और ८० करोड़ रुपया पैदा ये लोग कर चुके हैं। लेकिन इस तरह मैं भाज जाना नहीं चाहता। ७० करोड़ रुपये पर जितना मुनाफा भाज वे कमा रहे हैं उनको जाने दीजिये, उस को रहने दीजिये, वह वे लोग प्यार से लेते रहें। इसके बावजूद जो दूसरी चोरी हो रही है उसको रोक कर के, उसको ठीक करके हम भाज पांच आना मन गन्ने की कीमत को बढ़ा सकते हैं बगैर किसी परेशानी के।

मैं साबित कर चुका हूँ कि सरकार की यह दलील कि अगर गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दी गई तो उससे अनाज की पैदावार कम हो जायेगी, इसको भी मैं गलत मानता हूँ। इससे कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप पिछले बीस वर्षों के आकड़े देखें तो यह मेरी बात साबित हो जायेगी। अगर हम भाज पांच आने मन गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दें तो न कोई टैक्सो में फर्क पड़ेगा और न ही कोई दूसरा फर्क पड़ने वाला है। फिर क्या वजह है कि यह नहीं होता है?

आप यह भी न भूलें कि आपके पास जो मेरठ जिला है उसमें खात मिलें हैं। वहाँ एक मिल में भी एक मन गन्ना भाज बढ़ी जा रहा है। बुलन्दशहर, मुजफ्फरनगर इत्यादि पास के जिले जो हैं वहाँ पर भी



हड़ताल हो गई है। पूर्वी जिलों में हड़ताल होने वाली है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हड़ताल के डर से आप गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ा दें। हड़ताल के डर से आप यह न करें बल्कि यह आपके लिये जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के उन दो करोड़ लोगों के लिये जो गन्ने पर निर्भर करते हैं, जिनकी कि आजीविका उससे चलती है, उनके हित की बात भी आप लें।

आपने इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में २५ लाख टन चीनी पैदा करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। साढ़े बीस लाख टन चीनी पिछले साल पैदा की गई है। इस साल पौने बीस लाख टन पैदा होगी। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही हालत रही तो अगले साल चीनी की पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी नहीं होगी बल्कि उसकी पैदावार घटेगी ही। इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि आपकी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो लक्ष्य है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। आज आप ५०,००० टन चीनी बाहर के मुल्कों में भेजने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन मुझे भय है कि फिर पहले की तरह से यहा चीनी का अकाल न पड़ जाये। कहीं वही अमाना फिर न आ जाये जब चीनी दो रुपया सेर बिकने लग जाये। आपने १५-२० साल तक लगातार चीनी मिलों को प्रोटेक्शन दिया है। इस चीनी उद्योग ने करोड़ों और धरबो रुपया कमा लिया है और अब इन मिल मालिकों की खातिर आप गन्ने के दो करोड़ लोगों के हितों को न्योछावर न करें। यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। समय आ गया है जब कि सरकार इस तरह की बहाने बाजी न करे कि चुकि मार्च में यह कीमत तय हो चुकी है, इसलिये अब इसको बदल नहीं सकते हैं। पार्लियामेंट सर्वसत्ता प्राप्त है, सार्वभौम है, जो चाहे कर सकती है। पहले भी यह प्रश्न यहां उठा है और कहा गया है कि एक स्टेचुटरी बाड़ी कायम की जाये और सरकार इसको टालती रही है। अब जो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के सुगर बोर्ड हैं उन्होंने सिफारिश

की है कि स्टेचुटरी बोर्ड कायम कर दिया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य के लिये आप स्टेचुटरी बोर्ड, स्टेचुटरी बाड़ी कायम करें जो कि सब चीज को देखता रहे।

मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय रफी ग्रहमद किचबई साहब ने कहा था कि अगर चीनी एक रुपया मन बढ़े तो एक आना मन गन्ने की कीमत भी बढ़नी चाहिये। आठ आना मन १९३३ में गन्ना बिकता था जब कि एक रुपये का डेढ़ सेर भी बिका करता था। इस हिसाब से अगर आप देखें तो आपको कहना पड़ेगा कि गन्ने की कीमत चार रुपये मन होनी चाहिये क्योंकि इस हिसाब में आठ गुना महंगाई का सवाल है। इतनी कीमत की कोई माग नहीं करता है। माग तो केवल यह की जा रही है कि दो रुपये मन होना चाहिये या पौने दो रुपये मन होना चाहिये। यह कोई ज्यादा बड़ी माग नहीं है।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि और भी बहुत से मसले हैं जिन पर गौर करना है। मिल मालिकों के जो काटे होते हैं वे खराब होते हैं और वे ज्यादा तोल लेते हैं। मेरठ में इसके बारे में एक दो मुकदमे भी चल रहे हैं कि काटा खराब है। एक बार मेरे से सी मन पर आठ मन के करीब अधिक गन्ना तोल लेते हैं। इन पर भी आपको गौर करना होगा।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ने की जो कीमत है वह एक रुपया बारह आना तय कर दी जाय और अगर इस माग को नहीं माना गया तो यन्त्रा उत्पादकों को बहुत हानि होगी और उसके साथ ही साथ आपकी भी बहुत हानि होगी।

Mr Chairman: Motion moved.

"That the question regarding the fixation of a higher price of sugar-cane as recommended by the UP and Bihar State Legisla-

[Mr. Chairman]  
tive Assemblies, be taken into  
consideration"

There are three substitute motions  
I want to know whether the hon  
Members are moving them

**Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur):** I want  
to move mine

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** I beg to move  
want to move my substitute motion

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I  
also want to move mine

**Mr. Chairman:** They will be treated  
as moved. Now the main motion as  
well as the three substitute motions  
are before the House

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** I beg to move

That for the original motion, the  
following be substituted, namely—

"That this House, having con-  
sidered the question regarding  
fixation of a higher price of sugar-  
cane, as recommended by the UP  
and Bihar State Legislative  
Assemblies, is of the opinion that  
the price of sugarcane for this  
season be raised to Rs 1-12-0 per  
maund"

**Shri Vajpayee:** I beg to move

That for the original motion, the  
following be substituted namely—

"That this House, having con-  
sidered the question regarding  
fixation of a higher price of  
sugarcane, as recommended by  
the UP and Bihar State Legisla-  
tive Assemblies, takes note of the  
situation arising out of the strike  
by cane-growers and the closure  
of sugar-mills in Uttar Pradesh  
as a result of Government's failure  
to increase the cane rates, and  
directs that the price of sugar-  
cane be raised to Rs 1.75 nP per  
maund as recommended by the

Joint Sugarcane Board for UP  
and Bihar"

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move.

That for the original motion, the  
following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House, having con-  
sidered the question regarding  
fixation of a higher price of  
sugarcane, as recommended by  
the UP and Bihar State Legisla-  
tive Assemblies, agrees to the re-  
commendations of the UP and  
Bihar Legislative Assemblies for  
raising the sugarcane price to  
Rs 1.75 nP per maund"

श्री सरजू पांडे (रसड़ा) सभापति  
महोदय, हमारे पूर्व में एक कहावत है जिसे  
मैं यहाँ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह उस जमाने में  
कही जाती थी जब कि मिले नहीं थी और  
इसे एक मामूली किसान भी जानता है।  
कहावत यह है कि जिनने आने मन गन्ना  
उतने ही रुपये मन चीनी। यह बड़ी पुरानी  
बात है मगर ताज़्ज़ुब इस बात का है कि  
हमारे यहाँ गन्ने के दाम तो हैं एक रुपये  
पाच आने मन या २१ आने मन मगर चीनी  
के दाम हैं ३८ रुपये मन। ये दाम उस हालत  
में बढ़े हैं जब कि चीनी पहने के मुकाबले  
में ज्यादा पैदा होती है। यह बात उस बक्त  
कही जाती थी जब किसान घरी पर चीनी  
पैदा किया करते थे। लेकिन आज यह  
हालत हो गई है कि २१ आना मन गन्ना  
और चीनी २१ रुपया मन होने की बजाय  
३८ रुपया मन है। इसके बारे में अगर  
सरकार से कहा जाता है कि दो विधान सभाओं  
ने इसके बारे में जो प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं  
उनको मान लिया जाये क्योंकि मंत्री मझल  
को जमानत का आदर करना चाहिये तो  
सरकार की तरफ से हठनायिता दिखाई जाती  
है, यह बड़ी चीज है। यह कहा जाता है,  
कि यह प्रोपेगंडा है। दो विधान  
सभाओं ने एक चीज को पास किया है सारी  
रपोर्ट मौजूद हैं और उनमें यही है कि गन्ने



के दाम बढ़ाये जायें लेकिन इतना होने पर भी हमारी सरकार यह कहती है कि यह गैर-मुमकिन है और ऐसा करने से मिल वालों का जो मुनाफा है वह खत्म हो जायेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि आपकी यह घोषित नीति है कि आप यहां समुदायी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं जैसा कि सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है तो कम से कम जो चीज किसानों पैदा करता है उसमें और जो चीज कारखानों में पैदा होती है उसमें समानता नाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये, उनकी कीमतों में समानता होनी चाहिये। मगर होता यहां उल्टा है।

अगर आप गन्ने के इतिहास को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि १९४६ में पहले जब गन्ना एक रुपया चार आने मन था तो चीनी २० रुपये और १४ आने मन थी। फिर गन्ने का दाम दो रुपये मन हुआ और चीनी का दाम ३० रुपया मन, उसके बाद गन्ने का दाम १ रुपया १२ आना मन हुआ और चीनी का दाम २८ रुपया ८ आना मन। लेकिन आजादी के बाद बराबर गन्ने का दाम घटता गया और चीनी का दाम बढ़ता गया। यह एक अजीब और उल्टी ही बात है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मिल मालिकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक समझौता यह हुआ था कि वे चीनी के दाम २० रुपये मन से अधिक नहीं लेंगे। यह समझौता उस जमाने में हुआ था जब कि गन्ने का दाम एक रुपया सात आना मन था। लेकिन आज उनका समझौता भी टूट गया है और गन्ने का दाम घटते घटते एक रुपया पांच आने मन हो गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बड़ी संख्या में किसान लोग गन्ने का उत्पादन करते हैं। अगर आप के नाम पर उसके पास गन्ना ही एक ऐसी चीज है जिसे बेच कर वह अपनी सारी चीजें हासिल करता है, लगान देता है, ब्याह करता है, शादी करता है, कपड़ा बनवाता है। वही उसके पास है और आज हालत यह है कि किसान परेशान

है। सरकार के नोटिस में लाने के लिये बातें कही जाती हैं जब यहां पर मांग उठती है कहा जाता है कि गन्ना सस्ता होने की वजह से मिल मालिक का मुनाफा है तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि यह पालिटिकल पार्टीज का स्टन्ट है यह पालिटिकल पार्टीज किसानों को उभारती हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस कनेशियों के प्रस्ताव मौजूद हैं, यू० पी० असोसिएशन के डिबेट मेरे हाथ में हैं जहां पर कांग्रेस मेम्बर्स ने ही कहा है इसके बारे में, और इस सदन के कांग्रेसी सदस्य भी जानते हैं। उनकी भी इसके बारे में अपनी फीलिंग है और उनको पता है कि आज किसानों की क्या दशा है।

मैं पहली बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने आने मन गन्ना उतने ही रुपये मन चीनी होना चाहिये, यह एक बड़ा पुराना फार्मुला है। पहले भी था और सरकार भी इसको मानती रही है। इसलिये इस फार्मुले को सामने रख कर चीनी के दाम नहीं बढ़ने चाहिये और गन्ने के दाम बढ़ने चाहिये क्योंकि इससे सस्ता जल्द है। अगर फ़ीसा नहीं होता है तो लाजिमी तौर पर यू० पी०, बिहार और पूरे देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों में एक अमानक संकट पैदा हो जायेगा।

कहा जाता है कि यू० पी० और बिहार में रिकवरी कम होती है इसलिये गन्ने का दाम ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। हमारे भाई ने बताया कि रिकवरी से आपका क्या मतलब है। अगर आप मिर्क चीनी को ही रिकवरी में लेते हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह क्या बात है कि खोइया का कोई हिसाब नहीं, शीरे का कोई हिसाब नहीं, मेल का कोई हिसाब नहीं। सब जानते हैं कि शीरे से देश में रिफ्ट बनती है, सब जानते हैं कि खोइया से कागज बनता है, सब जानते हैं कि जो मेल निकलता है उससे मोम और रंग बनते हैं जिसका कुल मुनाफा मिल मालिक को मिलता है लेकिन रिकवरी में उसे शुमार नहीं किया जाता। उस रिकवरी के ऊपर सरकार का कोई अधिकार

## [बी. सरजू पांडे]

नहीं, उसके लिये कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। पिछले दिनों १६ मन गन्ने पर एक मन चीनी की रिकवरी की स्वीकृति सरकार देती थी अब वह २७ खन गन्ने पर एक मन चीनी की रिकवरी की स्वीकृति देती है। रिकवरी की सारी जिम्मेदारी किसानों पर डाल दी गई है। सरकार ने एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी मुकर्रर की थी उसकी रिपोर्ट को देखिये। बहुत से डिटेल्स उसमें दिये हुये हैं। उनका कहना है कि अगर गन्ने का सीजन ६० दिन का हो और रिकवरी का परसेन्टेज ८५ परसेन्ट हो तो गन्ने का दाम ३८ २४ ८० होना चाहिये। इसी तरह से उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर गन्ने का सीजन ६० दिन का हो और रिकवरी ८५ परसेन्ट हो तो गन्ने का दाम ३६ ६० ८० पर टन होना चाहिये। इसी तरह में अगर सीजन १२० या १६० दिन का हो और रिकवरी ६ या १० परसेन्ट हो तो गन्ने का दाम ५० ८० २६ नये पैसे पर टन तक होना चाहिये। हमारी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आती है, लेकिन उसको भी सरकार नहीं मानती। वह न तो हमारी ही बात मानती है और न अपनी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की जा कि उसकी ख़द की बनाई हुई कमेटी है।

जहाँ तक रिकवरी का मवाल है, उस की पूरी जिम्मेदारी किसानों पर डाली जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी जिम्मेदारी मिल मालिकों पर भी हो सकती है, फर्ज कीजिये कि मिल वाले ख़राब मशीने लगाते हैं। तो उससे न तो उतना रस ही निकल सकेगा और न उतनी चीनी ही निकल सकेगी। मशीन न अच्छी होने पर भी सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी किसानों के सिर पर थोप दी जाय कि तुम्हारा गन्ना अच्छा नहीं है और हम दाम नहीं बढ़ायेगे, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के साथ मिल वाले की मशीन को भी देखना चाहिये और रिकवरी की जिम्मेदारी मिल-मोनस पर भी है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये

कि वह मशीनें अच्छी न लगावे तो खन से जितना रस निकलना चाहिये नहीं निकलेगा। हमारी सरकार को यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि सारी जिम्मेदारी किसानों पर है और चूँकि रिकवरी अच्छी नहीं है, इसलिए हम गन्ने का दाम नहीं बढ़ायेगे।

आज भक्सर मिल वालों के लिये यह कहा जाता है कि उनके ऊपर इयूटीज हैं, टैक्स इतना ज्यादा है कि वह सिर्फ ६ तयें पैसे पर ही काम कर रहे हैं और अगर गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया गया तो मिलें बन्द हो जायेगी। यू० पी० असेम्बली के अन्दर मिनिस्टर माहब ने फरमाया कि गन्ने के दाम अगर हम बढ़ायेंगे तो मिल मोनर्स सूबे को छोड़ कर भाग जायेगे। उनको भागना नहीं है। सरकार का यह कहना है कि अगर हम गन्ने का दाम बढ़ायेगे और चीनी का नहीं बढ़ायेगे तो वह जरूर भाग जायेगे। दलीले बहुत दी जा सकती हैं लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि मिल वालों को आज भी इतना मुनाफा है कि अगर हिसाब लगा कर देखा जाय तो एक मन गन्ने की पेराई में जितनी लागत उसकी होती है उसको निकाल देने के बाद उसका जो भी खर्च होता है उसको दे देने के बाद भी ११ आन फी मन के हिमाब में पैसा मिल वालों की जेब में जाता है। एक एकड़ में लगभग ५०० मन गन्ना होता है तो इस तरह एक किसान को एक एकड़ पर करीब ३०० ६० मिल वालों को दे देना पड़ता है। लेकिन सरकार इसकी तरफ नहीं देखती। इसलिय मैं कहता हूँ कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सभी इस बात को सोचें कि दरअसल गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाने में मिल वालों पर क्या असर पड़ सकता है। एक नक़्क़ा दिया जाता है कि अगर गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया गया तो मारे के सारे किसान गन्ने की खेती करने लगेगे। लेकिन आकड़े क्या कहते हैं। पिछले दिनों से गन्ने की खेती में ज्यादा लोग नहीं जा रहे हैं। अगर आप आकड़ों को ले तो



बता चलेगा कि १९९५-९६ में २५ लाख एकड़ में गन्ना बोया जाता था वह बढ़ कर १९५८-५९ में ३० लाख एकड़ हो गया है। और भूतार्जों की बढ़ती के मुकाबले में यह कोई बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ती नहीं है। इसलिये इसका सवाल नहीं उठता कि किसान अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों की जगह गन्ना बोने लगेंगे। अगर हम कितना गन्नापेरा गया इस को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि सन् १९५६-५७ में ३० करोड़ मन गन्ना मिलों में पैरा गया, लेकिन आगे चल कर सन् १९५७-५८ में कम हो कर २७ करोड़ मन हो गया। इसलिये यह तर्क नहीं माना जा सकता।

दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि अगर हम गन्ने का दाम बढ़ायेंगे तो चीनी महंगी हो जायेगी और हमको बाहर से जो फारेन एक्सचेन्ज चीनी पर मिलता है वह नहीं मिल सकेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप जो चीनी बाहर भेज रहे हैं उसका तो एक फिक्स्ड कोटा है, यह तो है नहीं कि वह अनालिमिटेड है कि जितनी चीनी चाहें बाहर भेज दें और उम पर जितना चाहे रुपया लें। इसलिये गन्ने का दाम बढ़ने के कारण चीनी का दाम बढ़ने का कोई सवाल नहीं पैदा होता। फिर ऐसा भी कोई कानून नहीं है कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ने से चीनी का भी दाम बढ़ जाय। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ना चाहिये और चीनी का दाम नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये। आज चीनी से जितना भी लाभ हो रहा है वह मिल वालों को हो रहा है। आप अपने कामों से मिल वालों की जेबें भर रहे हैं और किसानों की जेबें काट रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज जनमत का आदर कीजिये और देखिये कि दरभार हम कहा खड़े हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर यह सोचा जाय कि जो कुछ किसान कहते हैं वह गलत है, तो आप गन्ने के क्षेत्रों में दौरा कर लीजिये, वहाँ देख लीजिये कि किसानों की क्या हालत है। आप बम्बई में देख लीजिये, मद्रास में देख लीजिये, वहाँ पर किसानों को कितना दिया जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ तो यह हालत

है कि मिल मालिक जितना भी मुनाफ़ा ले के वह ठीक है। चीनी की कीमत की बात तो मिल वाला करता है लेकिन उसको जो और मुनाफ़ा होता है, उसकी ओर कोई नहीं देखता। आज उनका लोइया १ रु० १२ आना मन बिकता है, गीरा बिकता है, मस बिकता है, वह लोग हर चीज इस्तेमाल करते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ पर भी किसानों के गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाने की बात होती है, वह तरह तरह की बातें कहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप जनमत का आदर कीजिये, आज किसान मर रहा है।

आज सब में बड़ी बात तो यह है कि सरकार का कानून है कि अगर किसान अपना गन्ना मिल वालों को दे दें और उनके दाम का पेमेंट १५ दिन के अन्दर न हो तो उसने दिन के लिये उनका ७ १/२ प्रतिशत सूद मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन कोई भी किमी कारखाने में चला जाये, गोरखपुर चला जाय, देवरिया चला जाय, पचीनों करोड़ रुपया बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। उन किसानों को न रुपया दिया जाता है और न उसका सूद दिया जाता है। वे बिचारे मिलों के फाटकों पर चिल्लाते रहते हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इसके लिये दो ही रास्ते हैं कि या तो इस सरकार को जो कानून विधान सभाओं ने पास किया है उनका आदर करना चाहिये, या ना उन विधान सभाओं को इस मुबाल पर इन्तीफा देना चाहिये। आज दो विधान सभाये इस बारे में एक मत हैं, लेकिन फिर भी दूर मंत्रिमंडल उसको मुनने के लिये नैदार नहीं है। आज किसानों की जिन्दगियाँ तबाह हो रही हैं, वह परेशान हैं। सारी मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं अगड़े हो रहे हैं। अगर यह सवाल ठीक से हल नहीं होता तो खाजिमी तौर पर लोगों के अन्दर असन्तोष होगा। इसलिये जो बातें हम यहाँ कह रहे हैं, आज जिसकी चारों ओर से मांग की जा रही है, उसका आदर करना चाहिये और गन्ने की कीमत १ रु० १२ आ० मन कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि हमने मिल मालिकों

## [श्री सरज बाब]

की चीनी के दाम पर कोई बहुत असर नहीं पड़ता है। अगर १६० १२ आ० मन भी गन्ने का दाम कर दिया जाय तो भी चीनी का दाम मुश्किल से ३०, ३२ ६० मन आता है सारी लागत को काट कर। अगर इस तरह से कर दिया जाय और गन्ने का दाम बढ़ा दिया जाय तो किसानों की खुशहाली बढ़ेगी और साथ ही साथ गांवों में जो माज पैदा होता है और कारखानों में जो माज पैदा होता है उस में कुछ समानता आ जायेगी। यही समाजवाद का रास्ता हो सकता है। समाजवाद का रास्ता यह नहीं हो सकता कि एक तरफ तो बड़े बड़े धादमियों की जेबें भरती जायें और जो लोग परेशानी में हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान न दिया जाय। इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव को मान कर हमें जनमत का आदर करना चाहिये।

**Pandit K. C. Sharma:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel a bit distressed to make a few observations because in the area that I have the honour to represent where I had always found stout and brave people both in the fields and in the factories or in the battlefield, in the first and the second week of October when I roamed about there I found those people selling their ornaments. I found those people selling their milch cattle. I found those people starving. I found those people naked. Their houses razed to the ground. It was a sight that I could not see. I could never dream that a man, much more a man to whom people looked for shaping their destiny should fare so badly.

We have failed. I have failed, because it is my Government. I felt a sense of humiliation how badly, how miserably we have failed. I have not the least doubt that had we worked wisely, had we worked bravely, the situation would never have occurred as I witnessed. It is a despicable spectacle. It is a thing which my

mind and my heart is not going to accept that it could not have been avoided.

You have made certain commitments. The commitment that the Prime Minister made was that "in the final analysis the dominating figure in India who will decide the future of India is not you and me,—that is, not the Prime Minister or the business magnates—but the peasant of India." What is that dominating voice? The dominating voice has come to it. "A villager kills his family." Statesman page 1 runs the news in bold lines, "A peasant has reported to the police that on Monday, he axed to death his pregnant wife, three daughters and two sons. The peasant in his report said, he had lost all his paddy crop in the floods and erosion last season. There was widespread cattle disease and he lacked means to repair his homestead. He had no money to buy medicine for his ailing children."

I challenge anybody. I find from all the materials at my disposal, such an instance is found nowhere in the civilized modern world. A stout man who tills the land, who works on the land, kills his six children in desperation in a social welfare State. Where is that commitment of the Prime Minister? What does it come to? Who rules the destiny of man? To my mind, it looks, it is not the benign Prime Minister, not the efficient administrative machinery, but some little Timurs who have neither the heart nor the brain, who do not understand things, who do not prove true to their tomorrow that society will take revenge not on you, but on your children. I know the facts. I do not want to state them. I am convinced that all is not well. The man—the little Timur—who rules the destiny of the toiling masses has neither the heart nor the sense of decency nor the wisdom to look into the future, his own future, let the future of the peasant remain unquestioned.



The argument would be given that area under foodgrains will diminish and the area under cash crops will increase. May I ask, what is a welfare State? Is there any country anywhere in the world where a subsistence occupation as our agriculture still exists? Ten years we have been in power. If in ten years we have not been able to transform this subsistence occupation into an industrial enterprise, I say we have not done our duty to the peasant. What do we exist on? The peasant's toil. Where is the police recruited from? The peasant's sons. Where does the military come from? Peasant's children. These people who can just serve you with hot tea cups are not the men who are people's representatives. They are little Timurs, they come from the land diverted from the people and their problems, to oppress and terrorise the people, to devour the people, to kill the peasants' children (Laughter). It is easy to laugh. It would not be easy to laugh when things take their own shape. Two hundred years before, a man said to Robespierre, you are doing these things, reason calls for this. He said while man sheds his blood on the field for a new and brighter future, there comes a fool who will stand-up, 'reason demands it'. Let him know blood demands a different question. It is not an easy laugh. Whoever laughs shall have to pay the price as others have paid. It is not an easy question. I am distressed to see because I love my leader, I have worked under him, and I have suffered to the extent to which any human being can suffer, and I see the despicable spectacle that my eyes are not prepared to tolerate.

So, with these words I say that no reason, no argument, no logic, no administrative mechanism has any room whatsoever to deny to the peasant an increase in the price of sugarcane for the simple reason that it is the only way to do a little service to him, to save his life, to have his honour. I have been in the battle of freedom for kicking off the Englishman but also for a new India. What did I see? At

eight years of age I saw a usurer asking another venerable looking fellow: sell your children and pay my interest. This was something in my heart that forced me to do things which few human beings could suffer and bear, and still I find the same spectacle. Still, what does the poor man do? He sells his daughter. What does the poor country do? It sells its freedom. Therefore, the poor man is selling his children, not selling, is killing, and the day is not far off—if the country remains poor and the situation remains the same, you will sell the country's freedom. This is a challenge to you. It is not a simple question of mathematics, it is not a question of an administrative formula, it is not a question that you yesterday passed one order, and tomorrow you cannot change. These machineries and these orders and these formulae change when the situation so demands. The situation so demands, and therefore, with all humility, with all the force, with all the logic, with everything that is sacred in man, I demand that the formula may be changed and a little help may be given.

बंझित झा० ना० सिवारी (कंसरिया) :

सभापति महोदय, मेरे सामने बिहार विधान सभा और उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के प्रस्ताव हैं जिनमें उन्होंने गन्ने की प्राइम बढ़ाने के लिये कहा है। लेकिन मैं एक बात सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश की आर्थिक समस्या है और ख़ाम कर किसानों की आर्थिक समस्या वह एक संगठित रूप से और एक कोरिलेटेड तरीके से तय होनी चाहिये यह नहीं कि किसी कर्पोरेट की दाम तो हम लोग बहुत बढ़ा दें और किसी चीज का दाम घटाते रहे।

अब सदन के सामने बारबार यह प्रश्न आया है कि जूट का दाम गिरता जा रहा है और उसकी कीमत इतनी गिर गई कि जितनी लागत में किसान लोग उसको पैदा करते हैं, उससे भी कम दाम उन्हें जूट का मिल रहा है। दूसरी तरफ़ धान की फसल इस साल इतनी अच्छी हुई कि धान और चावल

[पंडित डा० ना० सिबारी]

का राम गिरता जा रहा है। उस भोर हम लोगों का ध्यान कम जा रहा है।

ऊल का दाम एक तरह से फसल से पहले तय हो जाता है। भागे होने वाली फसल का दाम पहले ही तय हो जाता है और सब लोगों की मालूम रहता है कि हमको ऊल का भगले काल कितना दाम मिलेगा और उसी पर उनकी खेती होती है। मैं चाहता था कि हर एक फसल के लिये ऐसा नियम लागू होता ताकि धान, पाट और कौटन का दाम भी ऊल की तरह से खेती करने के पहले तय हो जाया करे, जिससे किसानों को यह मालूम हो जाय कि भगले सीजन में हमको धान बगैरह का क्या दाम मिलेगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता। ऊल के किसान बहुत फारबुनेट हैं कि उनके लिये दाम बहुत पहले से तय हो जाता है और उस दाम को देखकर वह खेत की बुवाई करते हैं। मैं यह अनुपयुक्त सम्प्रज्ञता हूँ कि जब पहले से दाम ठीक किया हुआ है तो एक बयक दाम बढ़ाने की बात की जाये। जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मित्र किसानों को बहकाकर उनसे मिलने को ऊल नहीं देने दे रहे हैं वे किसानों के हित में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। वे जानते हैं कि मिल वाले ज्यादा दिन टिक सकते हैं लेकिन किसान अधिक दिन नहीं टिक सकते और यह होगा कि दो चार पांच दिन बाद वे जाकर अपना गन्ना बेचने लगेंगे जिसमें उनको घाटा होगा। मिल वाले तो चाहते हैं कि वे ऊल की पिराई जनवरी फरवरी और मार्च में करे क्योंकि उसमें उनकी चीनी का परसेंटेज ज्यादा मिलता है और इस वक्त परसेंटेज कम रहता है। फिर मार्च के बाद रिकवरी बहुत कम हो जाती है। तो मिल वाले तो चाहते ही हैं कि जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में पिराई करे ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिकवरी हो, और हमारे मित्र धनवाने उनके हाथों में खेल रहे हैं।

श्री बल राज सिंह : तो आप जनवरी में कराइये।

पंडित डा० ना० सिबारी : लेकिन गृहस्थों की जरूरियात को ध्यान नहीं देखते। वे एक नहीं सकते। वे जल्दी से जल्दी अपना ऊल बेचना चाहते हैं, अपने खेत खाली करना चाहते हैं और उस रुपये से अपना काम चलाना चाहते हैं। उनकी रिटेंटिव पावर बहुत कम है। इसलिये हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते कि फरवरी या मार्च में उनका गन्ना दिलवायें। धाज जो परिस्थिति है उसके मुताबिक हमको काम करना होगा।

इस सदन में बार बार प्रश्न आया है कि चावल का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है, तीन महीने पहले यह समस्या कई बार मदन के सामने आयी। बूट का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है और गल्ले का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा था और हम लोगो ने शोरगुल मचाया कि दाम घटना चाहिये। तो हमने बूट बोनो वालों की पैदावार का, धान बोनो वालों की पैदावार का और पाट बोनो वालों की पैदावार का दाम कम करने की कोशिश की बगैर यह मोचे हुए कि उनको घाटा होता है या नफा होता है। लेकिन धाज ऊल के दामों को बढ़ाने का सबान उठाया जा रहा है यह जानते हुए कि यह मत्स्याग्रह अधिक दिनों तक नहीं चल सकती और इसमें गृहस्थों को हानि ही उठानी पड़ेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमने दखा कि पहले ऊल का दाम अधिक था, वह एक रुपया १२ आना और दो पया मन था। इस वजह से ऊल की खेती बहुत अधिक हुई और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि किसानों का मारा ऊल मिल वाले खरीद नहीं सके और खेतों में ही खड़ा रह गया। इसमें उनको बहुत आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ी। तब गवर्नमेंट ने जितना बगैर बिका ऊल था उसका सब करवाया और उसका पैसा उनको दिया गया,



लेकिन जो पैसा इस तरह मिला वह उससे बहुत कम था जो मिल वालों से मिलता। आज आप दाम बढ़ा देंगे तो उसका क्या असर होगा? यहां पर इस बात की खिल्ली उड़ाई गयी है और यह कहा गया है कि यह कहना गलत है कि अगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये जायेंगे तो अधिक जमीन में गन्ने का उत्पादन होने लगेगा। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह गलत नहीं है। यह अनुभव की बात है। हम पीछे की बात भूल जाते हैं और केवल वर्तमान की ही सोचते हैं। भविष्य का भी हम खयाल नहीं करते। जो पीछे हो चुका है उसको आपको मद्देनजर रखना चाहिये। आज हम समझते हैं कि अगर हम दो पया मन कर देंगे तो अच्छा होगा। लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या होगा। हमारा यह भय नहीं है कि इससे गन्ने की पैदावार कम हो जायेगी, बल्कि हमारा भय यह है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ जायेगा और उसको मिल वाले नहीं ले सकेंगे और फिर किसानों को अधिक हानि उठानी पड़ेगी।

मेरे हाथ में इस समय टैंकर बांड की रिपोर्ट है। मैं उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसके पेज १२३, १२४ और १२५ की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह सब कोट नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन केवल यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि गन्नायारी के बाद उन्होंने कास्ट आब कल्टीवेशन के बारे में कहा कि गन्ने का दाम एक रुपया चार आना तीन पैसे मन होना चाहिये। फिर आगे कहा है :

"We have also seen that the fair price of cane based on the estimated return from gur is Rs. 1-4-3 on the basis of these two figures. We consider that the price of Rs. 1—7 per md. should be regarded as a fair price for cane in the present circumstances. It is however, expected that when the intensive research and development programmes now taken in

hand by the Provincial Government are carried out, the price for cane can be reduced to Rs. 1-4 in the next two or three years possibly."

तो यह उनकी रिपोर्ट है। इसके अनुसार जो आज दाम दिया जा रहा है वह कम नहीं है। हमको एक आइसोलेटेड चीज की नहीं देखना चाहिये बल्कि सारी चीजों को एक साथ रखकर देखना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम एक ही चीज की तरफ ही दें और दूसरी चीजों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान ही न जाये। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इस वक्त यह प्रान्डीलन और हल्ला करना उचित नहीं है। हां आगे के लिये सब को मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि दाम क्या रहेंगे। अगर आज एक रुपया १२ आना या दो रुपया मन तै कर दिया जाये तो गन्ना उत्पादक समझ जायेंगे कि आगे हमको क्या मिलने वाला है।

साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ जिस पर मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान देना चाहिये। वह यह है कि जो दाम ऊस को दिया जाता है वह बहुत इर्रगुलर तरीके से दिया जाता है। इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। किसानों का बहुत सा रुपया बहुत दिनों तक मिलों पर बाकी रहता है जिससे उनको बड़ी मुसीबत उठानी पड़ती है। तो मोठ आफ पेमेंट ऐसा होना चाहिये कि किसानों का दाम जल्दी से जल्दी मिल जाय और अगर दाम जल्दी न मिल सके तो उस पर उनको उचित मूद मिल वालों से दिलाया जाय।

श्री वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित करने समय हमें उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता दोनों के हितों का विचार रखना चाहिये। लेकिन मेरा यह आरोप है कि आज तक सरकार जिस पद्धति से गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करती रही है उसमें न तो उत्पादक के हितों का संरक्षण होता है और

[श्री बाजपेयी]

न उपभोक्ता ही सस्ते दाम पर चीनी प्राप्त कर सकता है।

आज गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान को उसके गन्ने के लिये एक रुपया सात आना मन मूल्य दिया जा रहा है। और जो चीनी के उपभोक्ता हैं वे ३६ या ४० रुपये मन चीनी करीब रहे हैं। तो सवाल यह है कि चीनी और गन्ने के दाम किस गणित और किस तरीके से निर्धारित किये जाते हैं कि जिनके परिणाम-स्वरूप गन्ने के उत्पादक किसान को भी उसका उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता और चीनी खाने वाले को भी अधिक दाम देने पड़ते हैं।

आज स्थिति यह है कि चीनी का दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिये नहीं कि सरकार चीनी का मूल्य बढ़ाने जा रही है या गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने जा रही है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश की कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है जिसमें चीनी के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता प्रकट की है। और इस हड़ताल का परिणाम-स्वरूप मूल्य और भी बढ़ेंगे मैं यह जाना चाहूंगा कि इस बढ़ते हुए मूल्य की स्थिति में सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं के हितों का संरक्षण करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाने का निश्चय किया है। जो हड़ताल हो रही है, मैं उस में सहमत नहीं। हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिये, यद्यपि मैं उन की इस मांग में सहमत हूँ कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये जायें और मैं इस प्रश्न को एक व्यापक दृष्टि से देखना चाहता हूँ और शासन में भी निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि पैदावार के मूल्य निर्धारित करने समय वह इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि अगर हम देश का औद्योगीकरण सफल करना चाहते हैं, तो अगर देश की अधिकांश जनसंख्या, जो कि कृषि पर निर्भर करती है, को क्रय-शक्ति नहीं बढ़ाई जायेगी, तो देश में बढ़ती हुई पैदावार के लिये हम अपने देश में बाजार नहीं प्राप्त कर सकेंगे, जिस का परिणाम यह होगा

कि हमारे औद्योगीकरण की सारी योजना विफल हो जायेगी। जो आंकड़े सरकार ने दिये हैं, उन से यह प्रकट होता है कि हमारे देश में खेती पर ६६ = परसेंट लोग निर्भर करते हैं, लेकिन नेशनल इनकम में उन का कांटीब्यूशन केवल ५१ परसेंट है। इस का अभिप्राय यह है कि कृषि की प्रति व्यक्ति आय केवल ५०० रुपये हैं, जब कि खानों और कारखानों में वह १७०० रुपये है। जो लोग खेती में लगे हैं, अगर उन की पैदावार का—चाहे वह अनाज हो, चाहे गन्ना इत्यादि हो—मूल्य निर्धारण करते समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता कि उन के हितों की रक्षा हो, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आगे जा कर आज नहीं तो आगे जा कर—सकट खड़ा होगा और सरकार पर मेरा यह आरोप है कि कृषि की पैदावार और औद्योगिक पैदावार के मूल्यों के बीच में कोई अनुपात निर्धारित करने में वह सफल नहीं हुई है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि जब किसान को अधिक कीमत मिलनी चाहिये, वह अधिक कीमत उस को नहीं मिलती। वह अपना माल बाजार में सस्ते दाम पर बेचने के लिये मजबूर होता है। अभी हमारे मित्र मित्राजी जी कह रहे थे कि जब चावल का दाम बढ़ता है, तो नाग चिल्लाने हैं। वे इस लिये नहीं चिल्लाते हैं कि किसान को अधिक दाम न मिले, मगर दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उन चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़ते हैं, जब ये चीजें किसान के हाथ में निकल कर मध्यम वर्ग के व्यापारी के हाथ में, बिचौलियों के हाथ में, आ जाती हैं। किसान को अगर कुछ अधिक मिल जाय तो किसी को भी आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये लेकिन सरकार की जो मूल्य-निर्धारण की नीति है, जो प्राइम-गारिन्सी है, मेरा निवेदन है कि वह किसानों के हित को देख कर निर्धारित नहीं की जानी है। गन्ने की कीमत पर भी व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिये। मैं इस आपत्ति में सहमत नहीं हूँ कि अगर



गन्ने की कीमत बड़ा दी गई, तो भनाज का क्षेत्रफल कम हो जायेगा और किसान गन्ना ही बोने लगेंगे और अगर सचमुच में यह धाराका है, तो क्या हम कीमत कम दे कर किसान को उस के परिश्रम का उचित लाभ न दे कर इस व्यवस्था को अधिक दिनों तक बनाये रख सकते हैं। इस के लिये हमें खुले बाजार पर छोड़ देना चाहिये। अगर किसान अधिक गन्ना दे करेगा और उस की खपत नहीं होगी, तो फिर वह उस में लाभ उठायेगा। शिखा लेगा और गन्ने की पैदावार कम करेगा। आब भी हमारे मिल-मालिक घाटा सह कर चीनी को बाहर भेज रहे हैं, जिस में हम कुछ फारेन-एक्सचेंज कमा रहे हैं। अगर गन्ने का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ गया उस की पैदावार बढ़ गई और को-ओपरेटिव आधार पर हम ने मिले लब्धी की और चीनी को बाहर भेजा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि क्षेत्रफल बढ़ने में जिस मकद की हम आशका करते हैं, वह मकद पैदा नहीं होगा और उस में मे शायद इमारा कुछ लाभ ही होगा।

इस के साथ एक और बात का भी विचार आवश्यक है और वह यह है कि गन्ना पदा करने वाले किसानों की छोटी छोटी कठिनाइया जब प्रशमन दूर नहीं कर पाता, तो वे डकट्टी होती रहती हैं। तो फिर वे एक ही सवाल पर—गन्ने का मूल्य क्या होना चाहिये इस को अपना केन्द्र बना कर विस्फोट के रूप में प्रकट होती है। जैसा कि वरु मिश्रो ने कहा है, किसानों का लावा पया मिल-मालिकों पर बकाया है। रुपया उन्हें नहीं दिया जाता है। उस का कोई व्याज भी नहीं दिया जाता है। उन्हें कुछ दिनों तक लाउन में खड़े रहना पड़ता है। पच्ची ठीक तरह से नहीं बाटी जाती। गन्ना ठीक तरह से तोला नहीं जाना और भुगतान में भी कुछ गड़बड़ होती है—कुछ दक्षिणा ली जाती है। ये छोटी छोटी अव्यवस्थाएँ छोटी छोटी असुविधाएँ किसान के मन में असंतोष पैदा

करती हैं, जो कि गन्ने का मूल्य क्या होना चाहिये, इस बड़े सवाल पर हड़ताल के रूप में प्रकट होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार गन्ने या कृषि से पदा होने वाली अन्य चीजों का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय इस बात का विचार रखें कि किसान की क्रय-शक्ति बढ़नी चाहिये, जिस में औद्योगिक पैदावार में जो माल तैयार होगा उस के लिये हम अपने देश में ही बाजार दे कर सकें।

17 hrs.

दूसरी बात यह है कि औद्योगिक माल और कृषि की पैदावार, इन दोनों की कीमतों के बीच में कोई मतुलन होना चाहिये। यह काम कठिन जरूर है, लेकिन अगर हम अपना राष्ट्रीय आयोजन सफल करना चाहते हैं लोकनवीय मार्ग में—मैं नानाशाही की बात नहीं करना—तो हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था का विकास करना होगा जिस में यह स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो कि खेती पर निर्भर रहने वाले व्यक्ति को अपनी मेहनत का कम पैसा मिले, सिर्फ इस लिये कि वह खेती में लगा है, और औद्योगिक माल के दाम बढ़ जायें और हम जो किसान का जीवन-स्तर ऊँचा उठाना चाहते हैं वह हम न उठा सकें। गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने के सवाल पर भी इसी दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार गन्ना उत्पादकों के प्रतिनिधियों और मिल-मालिकों के साथ स्वयं बैठ कर गोलमेज सम्मेलन में विचार करे अपना पक्ष उन्हें समझाए, उन की कठिनाइया सुनें, तो कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकल सकता है जिसमें हड़ताल का मकद टल जाये जिस में किसानों को भी नुकसान न हो और गन्ने के दाम उचित मूल्य पर निर्धारित किये जा सकें।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : सभापति महोदय, जो सवाल आप के सामने पेश है, उस पर मेरे मार्ग जिन की स्वाम तबज्जह उस पर रहती है

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

जवाब देंगे, लेकिन उस को कुछ पहचान है जिन की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान और इन हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ पहचान के हैं और इस हाउस को इन बातों को खाम तौर से निगाह में रखना है।

अभी कुछ जिक्र हुआ, फारेन 'एक्सचेंज' का। वह भी एक हिस्सा है, एक जुज है हमारे बड़े सवाल का। पंच वर्षीय योजना है, हमारे बढने का सवाल है, आइन्दा की तरक्की के लिये हम कितना पया इनवेस्ट करें ये बड़ा सवाल है। जाहिरा इस में हमें महज गौर नहीं करना है, लेकिन बड़े कदम उठाने पड़ेगे अगर हम तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। फ्लेटीक पार नहीं है, लेकिन जरा तक मुझे म्याल है, हम समझते हैं कि हम आइन्दा के लिये, तरक्की की इनवेस्टमेंट वगैरह के लिये ६ फीसदी मालाना बचाये। और जितन मूल्य अक्षय हैं, वे उसका दुगुना और डार्ड गुना कर रहे हैं। और अगर इसमें डील हो, तो जाहिर है कि हम वही के वही रहते हैं। कुछ दिनों में हमें नौ, १० पंच वर्षीय योजना के विचार करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन उस के विचार करने के पहले हम सब दरवाजे बंदन के बन्द कर दे तो जाहिर है कि उस पर विचार करना बहुत कारगर नही होगा।

अभी जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि इस गणित से इस के दाम मुकूर होते हैं, वह बहुत ठीक बात है। उन्होंने कई बातें कही— कि तो नने में खराबिया होनी है वगैरह वगैरह। वह तो गौर-तलब है और उन पर विचार करना चाहिये और खराबियों का दूर करना चाहिये। लेकिन बुनियादी बात आप के सामने यह है कि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ें या न बढ़ें। मोटी बात है। और खराबिया निकले। जाहिर है कि हर एक आदमी चाहता है कि हमारे किसानों का फायदा हो, जितना हम फायदा पहुँचा सकते हैं। लेकिन उस फायदे की कोशिश में, एक आर्जी फायदे की कोशिश में उनको आखिर में नुकसान पहुँचाये, हमारा एलानिबल डा हो

जाये, यह कैसे ठीक है। इससे उनको फायदा होगा और न किसी और को। क्या इस वक़्त जो दाम हैं, बाज़िबी दाम हैं? चूँकि मैं कोई एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ इसलिये मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन दो तीन मोटी मोटी बातें हैं जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह बात है कि जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि शक्कर वगैरह के दाम बाकी दुनिया के देशों के दामों से काफी बड़े हुये हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हम उसको बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करें। तो अगर हमें बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करना है तो हम दूसरे देशों का कैम मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। अगर हमारे दाम अधिक होंगे, हम उनका मुकाबला नही कर सकेंगे। यह मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी मिल मानिक नुकसान उठा कर चीनी बाहर भेजेगा। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोई भी ऐसा नहीं करता है लेकिन यह और बात है कि अगर कोई आइदा के फायदे के लिये थोड़े दिन नुकसान उठा ले तो वह उठाने को तैयार हो जाता है। अगर मिल मानिक ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है तो फिर गवर्नमेंट को नुकसान को बर्दाश्त करना पड़ेगा, गवर्नमेंट को सब-सिडी देनी होगी और यह सवाल उठ बगैर नहीं रहता है। ऐसे मौके पर यह कहना कि और उस फर्क का बड़ा दिया जाये या कोई ऐसा कदम उठाया जाये जिससे फर्क बंद जाय और देशों की शुगर के मुकाबले में तो जाहिर है कि इसमें दिक्कतें बढ़ जायेंगी और जो असली चीज है वह आमान हम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हमारी जमीन कुछ पहले से ज्यादा गन्ने की तरफ जा रही है। इसका मतलब यह कि गन्ने से गन्ने की तरफ जा रही है।

17-12 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि गन्ना पैदा करने वाले लोगो के जरिये बड़े हैं बल्कि वे लोग पसन्द करते हैं वहा जाना बजाय गन्ने के।



आज सुबह मैं भाचार्य विनोबा भावे की पय्याचा में शरीक हुआ और एक दो मील उनके साथ चला। उनके साथ मेरी बातें भी होती रहीं। मैंने उनसे कुछ यों ही जिक्र किया इसके बारे में। वह भी इसी गले की हालत के बारे में पूछ रहे थे। वह कहने लगे कि जब वह मोरखपुर में थे तो उन्होंने वहाँ अपने एक व्याख्यान में कहा था कि बहुत जल्दी लड़ाई धाने वाली है गले में और गले में।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : गल्ला-गन्ना।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : लड़ाई से मतलब यह है कि ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा किया जाये या गन्ना पैदा किया जाये। उनकी राय यह थी कि गल्ला पैदा किया जाये और यह राय उनकी बहुत जोरों की थी। उनकी राय यह थी कि ज्यादा गन्ना होता जाता है गल्ला उसके मुकाबले में कम होता है। इनका मुकाबला नहीं है और मे समझता हूँ सारी चीज एक है। मैं कोई एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हूँ जो यह बताऊँ कि गल्ले को पैदा करने वालों पर ज्यादा बोझा है क्योंकि उसको हम ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं।

तो ऐसे मौके पर आप एक चीज का ध्यान रखें और वह यह है कि हमें कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिससे गल्ला पैदा करने में जो लोग हट चुके हैं उनकी तादाद हम बढ़ावें। यह बात मुर्तासब मालूम नहीं देती है। हम चाहते हैं कि हर एक को फायदा हो, हर एक को लाभ हो लेकिन हमें उसके आर्थिक नतीजे जो निकलते हैं उन पर भी गौर करना है।

दूसरे एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमें बहुत एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये या हम बहुत ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट करवा चाहते हैं। हम इसके नाकाबिल होखे चाहते हैं और अगर दाम बढ़े तो भी नाकाबिल हो जायेंगे।

298 (A) LSD.—10.

श्री बबू राम सिंह : एक साल के बाद इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत आपकी पड़ेगी।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुम्किन है यह भी हो और इसको भी देख लिया जाएगा एक साल के बाद अगर हम गलत पालिसीज पर चलेंगे तो तरह तरह के उसके गलत नतीजे होंगे। तो जाहिर है हमें इस पर गौर करना है। बाली इस बात पर और देना कि हमें उन्हें फायदा पहुंचाना है, ठीक नहीं होगा। फायदा पहुंचाने में हम सब एक हैं। लेकिन हमें सोचना होगा कि आखिर किस की जेब से फायदा पहुंचावेंगे आप। यह तो उन्हीं की जेब से हो सकता है किसी और की जेब से तो नहीं। ग्राम किसान की जेब से ही आखिर यह सब होता है। जो कुछ आपकी ग्रामदानी है उसका बहुत कुछ भाग ग्राम किसान से ही आता है, उसी के ऊपर उसका बोझा पड़ता है। अगर हर चीज की कीमत को बढ़ाते जायें, खर्चा बढ़ाते जायें, तनख्वाहें बढ़ाते जायें तो आखिर मैं वह गरीब किसान की जेब में ही धायेगा असली सवाल मुल्क की ग्रामदानी बढ़ाने का है।

चुनाचे यह छोटा सा सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि एक रुपया सत आने या एक रुपया आठ आने कर दिया जाए या न किया जाए बल्कि जो उमूल की चीज है जो बुनियादी चीज है वह यह कि आइदा आप किस नीति पर चलेंगे, प्लानिंग की पालिसी आप अस्तित्व करेंगे या जो कुछ आपके पास पड़े है उसको आप इधर उधर लगा दें ताकि बाद में साफ हाथ बैठ जायें। इस चीज को कोई भी पसन्द नहीं करेगा और यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज होगी। हमारे ऊपर काफी बोझ है—मेरा मतलब यह है कि मुल्क के ऊपर काफी बोझ पड़ा बांधे हैं, अगर हमें तरक्की करनी है, अगर हमें तेजी से तरक्की करनी है। इसके सिवा कोई चारा नहीं है। सभी दल चाहते हैं कि

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

मुल्क तरफकी करे। लेकिन शायद भलग भलग बात के साथ विचार होने से उस बड़ी बात का विचार नहीं होता। इस तरह से भलग भलग बातों में हमारे बहक जाने का प्रवेश होता है—

राजा महेश प्रताप (मथुरा) : भान ए पाईंट आफ आईर, सर। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं जिस से यह हड़तालें जो भ्राज हो रही हैं न हों। आप देखें कि दरवाजे के बाहर क्या हो रहा है। आपको मेहरबानी करके कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिये जिस से यह हड़तालें हों ही न।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाईंट आफ आईर खत्म हो गया, कोई आप रुलिंग देना चाहते हैं इस पर?

मैं बहुत ध्रुव से हाउस इस से भ्रजं कलंगा कि वह इस बड़ी तसवीर को देखे और बड़ी तसवीर में भ्रगर हमने कोई गलत कदम उठाया तो बड़ा नुकसान हो सकता है क्योंकि एक के बाद एक चीज होती है। इसलिए भ्रगर उस बड़ी तसवीर को आप अपने सामने रखें तो पता चलेगा कि इस वक्त इस गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाना बहुत नामुनासिब होगा।

श्री स० भ० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता यह हूँ कि हमारे हर दिलभजीज प्रधान मंत्री जी के बाद कोई ऐसी चीज इस हाउस में न कहूँ जिस से उनके जज्बात को ठेस लगे जबकि देश के लोगों के जज्बात में ठेस लगेगी। एक चीज मेरे मन में आती है। भ्राज कहा यह जाता है और उत्तर प्रदेश की असम्बली भी मैं हमारे मंत्री महोदय, श्री मोहन लाल गो.म जी ने कहा है कि भ्रगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ गये तो हो सकता है कि जो जमीन गन्ने या दूसरी दूसरी चीजों का उत्पादन

करने के लिए काम से लाई जाती है, उसको लोग गन्ने के उत्पादन में बदल दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। मैं भ्राज इस सदन के सामने कुछ भ्रांकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ जो कि मेरे पास हैं। सन् १९३५ और १९३६ में भ्रगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि २५ लाख एकड़ जमीन गन्ना पैदा करने के लिए काशत में लाई जाती थी। अब सन् १९५७ और १९५८ में वह ३० लाख एकड़ हुई यानी सिर्फ ५००० एकड़ जमीन ही और गन्ने की काशत के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाई गई। साथ ही साथ जो गन्ना शुगर फैक्टरी में पैदा गया उसके अब मैं कुछ भ्रांकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। और वही के भ्रांकड़े मेरे पास हैं और उन्हीं को मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। १९५७-५८ में २७ करोड़ मन गन्ना पैदा गया जबकि १९५६-५७ में २० करोड़ मन पैदा गया था। यह कह देना कि भ्रगर जो जमीन भ्रम के नीचे है वह गन्ने की काशत के नीचे आ जायेगी या उन लोगों का झुकाव और खान उस तरफ बढ़ेगा और भ्रम जिस का हमारे सामने संकट है, जो एक समस्या बनी हुई है और जिसको हल करने के लिए सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए वह शायद हल नहीं होगी, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। भ्रगर गन्ने का दाम एक रुपया बारह आना मन कर दिया जाए तो भ्राखिर किस तरीके से यह तमाम दिक्कतें पैदा होंगी जिन का जिक्र कि हमारे हर दिलभजीज प्रधान मंत्री ने किया है। किस तरह से चीनी के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इस और मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब गन्ने का दाम एक रुपया बारह आना मन था तो चीनी का दाम ३० रुपया ८ आना मन था। सन् १९५७-५८



में जब गन्ने का दाम दो रुपया मन हुआ तो चीनी का दाम उस वक़्त भी ३५ रुपया मन रहा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि कौन सी चातुरी कौन सी जादूगराई है कि आज जब गन्ने का दाम एक रुपया सात आना मन हुआ यानी काफ़ी घट गया तब चीनी का भाव ३५ रुपया, ३६ रुपया और यहाँ तक कि कुछ जगहों पर ३७, ३८ और ३९ रुपया मन हो गया। यह कैसे हो गया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है।

दूसरी चीज प्रधान मंत्रीजी ने यह कही है कि अगर हम गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो उसमें काफ़ी रुपये की जरूरत होगी और वह जो रुपया हम चाहेंगे वह कहाँ से आएगा, आसिर में जो लोग टैक्स देते हैं जिन में गरीब किसान भी शामिल है उन्हें भी जोब से वह पैसा निकलेगा। मेरा मन्त्र निवेदन है कि हम गरीबों की जेबें टटोलने के लिए इस सदन में भाषण नहीं देते। हम चाहते हैं कि जो शुगर मैगनेट्स हैं, बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार हैं, शुगर इंडस्ट्री में जो बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं, उनकी जेबों को भी कभी अहिंसात्मक तरीके से अगर हाथ लगाया जाए तो शायद कुछ पैसा आ सकता है और अगर आप मुनाफ़े का बटवारा करें और देखें कि चीनी से कितना मुनाफ़ा हुआ, प्रसमड से कितना हुआ, मोलेसिस से कितना हुआ और दूसरी चीजों से कितना हुआ और पिछले पांच बरसों के आंकड़ों को एकज करें तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि गरीब किसानों की जेब भी हमें टटोलने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। या दूसरे लोगों की जेब को टटोलना न होगा। बेज बोर्ड का फैसला हो सकता है और हम किसानों और वर्कर्स को भी १ रु० १२ आ० मन दे सकते हैं। मैं सदन के सामने सिर्फ़ एक चीज कहना

चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप मुनाफ़े की बात को देखिये तो मुनाफ़े की बात यह है:

"It is no wonder, therefore, that the profit index in the sugar industry (Base: 1932-100) rose from 126.7 in 1942 to 419.8 in 1953. And compare this with the all-industries profit index which rose from 221.8 to 261.2 in the same period."

मुनाफ़े से कोई कमी नहीं है किसी तरह की। उन को डिबिडेंड काफ़ी मिल रहा है। मैं आप के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सन् १९५७-५८ में काफ़ी आन्दोलन उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ तो उस के नतीजे के फलस्वरूप गन्ना १ रु० ५ आ० और १ रु० ७ आ० मन हुआ। इसलिये अगर हम या आप देश के सामने कोई बड़ी भारी समस्या रख दें कि हमारी जमीन में और गल्ला न हो कर गन्ना होने लगेगा, और गल्ले और गन्ने में लड़ाई हो जायेगी तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि गल्ले और गन्ने के बीच कोई ज्यादा लड़ाई नहीं है। जिस तरीके से हमारे और आप के बीच में लड़ाई है, उस से कम है और उसका समाधान हो सकता है।

दोनों असेम्बलीज बे बिल्कुल एक राय हो कर पास किया कि गन्ने का दाम १ रु० १२ आ० मन होना चाहिये, लेकिन जो फैसला जम्हूरी तरह से, प्रजातांत्रिक रूप से किया गया था हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कदमों के नीचे मसल दिया गया और फिर भी कहा जाता है जबान से कि हम प्रजातांत्रिक प्रसूलों की हिफाजत करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यहाँ पर एक्सपोर्ट की बात न सोचें, आप एक उद्गूल की बात सोचें। तमाम चीजों का हल करने के लिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय एक मीटिंग

[श्री स० न० बनर्जी]

बुना में। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने साफ तरीके से कहा है :

"The Chief Minister indicated, during the winter session which concluded yesterday, that the State Government had conveyed the Vidhan Sabha's recommendation to the Union Government and had sought its implementation."

इस से साफ जाहिर है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी न भी सेंट्रल नवर्नमेंट को यह लिखा है, या उन से बातचीत की है कि इस फीसले को इंग्ली-मेंट होना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब दोनों राज्य सरकारें इस बात पर राजी हैं तो आखिर इस की पुष्टि आप क्यों नहीं करते। मैं चहुता हूँ कि आप को प्रोग्रेस ऐमोसियेशन के नुमाइन्दा को बुलाइये, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सरकारी नुमाइदों को बुलाइये और हमारे मंत्री महोदय यहां रहें और सीना मिल कर एफ फीसला करें। यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि चूक मंत्री महोदय ने एक बफा कह दिया कि अभी दाम नहीं बढ़ सकता है इसलिये उस पर विचार न किया जा सके। यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस को ले कर गरीबों की जिन्दगियों के साथ मजाक हो। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम ने कह दिया कि अब दाम नहीं बढ़ेगा और "रघुकुल रीति सदा चलि आई, प्राण जाहि पर वचन न आई" इस रीति का निमाना रामराज्य की परिभाषा नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सिर्फ एक चीज कहूंगा कि आज अगर आप क्वालिटी के बारे में कहते हैं कि क्वालिटी अच्छी नहीं होती, नेक्रोज के परसेन्टेज के बारे में कहते हैं, तो मैं बतलाऊंगा कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन हैं उन्होंने इस के बारे में कहा है। सरमावेदारों का जो पत्र "इंडियन सागर" है

उस ने उन की स्वीच को कोट किया है। उस ने कहा है :

"Shri Jain was addressing a gathering of sugar factory workers farmers and industrialists at the inaugural function of the new plant at L. H. Sugar Factories and Oil Mill Ltd, Kashipur on the 2nd of this month. Recovery in U.P., the Minister said, was much less than in the south. It was therefore, vital that the sucrose content of cane was increased while per acre production of sugarcane should be much more what it was. He added that no real attempt has so far been made to improve the quality of sugarcane. The Minister indicated that it was likely that the recovery from cane was to be linked with the sugarcane price."

जब वह लुप भी महसूस करते हैं कि यह परसेन्टेज गिरता जा रहा है, आज रिकवरी की परसेन्टेज गिरती जा रही है, तो आखिर काश्तकार किम लालच में गन्ना पैदा करे ? अगर क्वालिटी को बढ़ाना है तो जरूरी है कि उस के लिये काश्तकारों के अन्दर इन्सेन्टिव पैदा हो। इसलिये मैं इस सदन के रेजोल्यूशन की बात नहीं करता हूँ, मोदी नगर में डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांफ्रेंस कमिटी ने मॅन्डेट दिया लोगों को कि आप गेट छोड दें और हडताल न करें, लेकिन दूसरे कांफ्रेंसी भाइयों ने कहा कि नहीं यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे सामने बहुत से भाइयों ने सक्स्ट्र्यूट मोशन दिये हैं जो कि रूलिंग पार्टी के हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि किसी खास वजह से, कोई खास चीज घा गई है, जिस की वजह से उन की चलती हुई जबान सदन में रुकती जा रही है। लेकिन मुझे पूछना है कि क्यों नहीं हम चीज को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से देखा जाता। अगर हमें इस का बाकई राष्ट्रीय



पैमाने पर हल करना है तो हम यह मत लेंगे कि इस में कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टीज इन्टरेस्टेड है या नहीं। पूरे देश की पोलिटिकल पार्टीज इस में इन्टरेस्टेड है कि बीनी के दाम बढ़ें और गन्ने के दाम बढ़ें और सरमायदारों की जेब के पैसा निकले। इसी तरह से यह मामला हल हो सकता है।

दो साल पहले मोपाल मृण्मन कमेटी के नाम से एक कमेटी बिठाई गई। इस कमेटी का काम यह था कि वह जांच करे कि किस तरह सुगरकेन की प्राइस निर्धारित की जाये। उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने तो नहीं आई, लेकिन सुना जाता है कि उस की रिपोर्टें आउट हो गई हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह रिपोर्टें हैं कहाँ? क्या वह कोई झुफिया रिपोर्ट तो नहीं है, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट तो नहीं है, कि इस सदन के सामने नहीं आ सकती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर किया क्या जाय, यहाँ कमेटी बैठती है, कमेटी लेटती है और कमेटी सो जाती है। मुझे खतरा है कि कहीं वह कमेटी भी तो सो नहीं गई। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से और जो हमारे मोनार्किज लीडर यहाँ मौजूद हैं उन से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस को राष्ट्रीय मसला समझ कर हल करने की कोशिश की जाये। आप एक मीटिंग बुलाइये जिस में केन प्रोमर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हों, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हों, और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हों, और उन के बीच इस का फैसला हो। मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर उन के जरिये इस ग्रहम मसले को तय करने की कोशिश करें तो समस्या सुलझ सकती है। हम इस का फैसला जल्दी करें ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सिनियर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज है उन के हाथ मजबूत हो जायें। मेरा निवेदन है

कि आप सरमायदारों की जेबों को टटोलें। उन की जेब से थोड़ा पैसा लें जहाँ उसके बाद भी वे चुनाव में आप को पसा देंगे।

श्री अ. प. जैन ( बी. ए. प्र. ० ) : मैं इस मीके पर किसी कानूनी टेक्निकल टिप्पणी में—

Some hon. Members: Let it be in English.

Some hon. Members: No, Hindi.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not going to take my stand on any legal or technical grounds. I am not going to say that because the price of sugar-cane was fixed at a particular time, even if a suitable case has been made out for raising it, we should not do it. This policy of fixing the price of sugar-cane in anticipation of the sowing season was adopted purely in the interest of the cane-growers. It was adopted so that the cane-grower may decide his cropping pattern and decide what portion of his land he is going to put under sugarcane and what under other crops. Even so, I do not think that it is an obstacle of a kind which should come in our way to raise the price, provided a suitable case has been made out.

The question before the House is simple: whether the price of sugarcane should be raised from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 or to any higher figure. Now a number of things have been said about the farmer. Everyone of us knows that the Indian farmer is very poor, he suffers from many difficulties, his economic condition is very depressed. But all those factors, although we fully realise their significance, are not relevant to this particular discussion. When we consider whether a case has been made out for raising the price of sugarcane, we should not forget that it is not every farmer in India who grows sugarcane; only a few farmers grow sugarcane. So, we have to see that a parity between the price of sugarcane and other farm produce is maintained. Even

when we talk of the sugar-cane growers, we only talk of a section of the sugar-cane growers. Only about one-third of the sugar-cane produced in our fields goes to the mills. The remaining, i.e., two-thirds, sugarcane is used either for making *gur* or *khandsari*.

Now, what is the position? Some people from my village saw me the other day. They told me that the sugarcane for the manufacture of *gur* and *khandsari* was being sold at Re 1 and Rs 1-1-0 per maund. As against this the cane grower, who is supplying sugar-cane to the mills, is getting Rs 1-7-0 per maund at the factory and Rs 1-5-0 per maund at the out stations. So, the House will realise that the cane grower in whose interest all these arguments are being advanced is getting much more than his brother cane grower who is not supplying sugarcane to the mills but is supplying sugarcane for the manufacture of *khandsari* or *gur*.

Another argument advanced is, that there has not been diversion from sugarcane to foodgrains. The fact of the matter is that in Uttar Pradesh during the last four years, i.e., since 1953-54, the area under sugarcane has gone up from 19,73,000 acres to 30,17,000 acres. All over the country the production of sugarcane has gone up from 34,85,000 acres in 1953-54 to 50,21,000 acres now.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** What was the position in 1950-51?

**Shri A. P. Jain.** I have not got the figures for 1950-51 with me at the moment.

Now the hon. Member, Shri Braj Raj Singh, quoted figures for thirties. Those are antediluvian figures, of pre-partition days, and have no bearing on the cropping areas of today. Nonetheless, the figures of acreage under sugar-cane indicate one tendency namely, that the profit to the cane grower is considerably more than the

profit to the farmers who grow other crops. Therefore we have to see whether we should maintain the other prices at the level at which they are and increase the price of sugarcane alone.

What is the other feature of the rural economy today? The price of jute this year is approximately 20 per cent lower than what it was last year. The price of cotton is approximately 18 to 20 per cent lower than what it was last year. The price of rice is also about 5 per cent lower in this part of the year than what it was last year. So, the prices of other agricultural produce—this House has been showing great anxiety about the rise in foodgrain prices—are now coming down. That is a welcome feature. In the context of the falling prices of other agricultural produce, is there a case for raising the price of sugarcane? I most respectfully submit that this is not the occasion which calls for raising the price of sugarcane. In fact even today the sugarcane grower is better off than the farmer who is growing foodgrains or other cash crops particularly the cane grower who is supplying sugarcane to the mills and to whom alone this Motion relates. He is also much better off than a cane grower who is supplying his sugarcane either for the manufacture of *gur* or for the manufacture of *khandsari*.

The second point that I would like to put before you is, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, that we have been exporting sugar at a considerable loss. Our present ex-factory price of sugar in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is Rs 36 per maund, i.e., no mill can sell sugar—a particular quality of sugar, i.e., D-29—for more than Rs 36 per maund and if any factory sells it at a higher price, then it is an offence calling for heavy penalty. Out of these Rs 36, Rs 13 or Rs 14 are either taxes or the levy which we impose on sugar in order to meet the losses on



export. That leaves a balance of Rs. 22 or Rs. 23. The world price of sugar today is about Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 17. Thus, our ex-factory price of sugar today is Rs. 6 to 7 higher than the world price. If we have to export any substantial quantity of sugar, it becomes necessary for us not to raise the price of sugar.

Mention has been made of the two resolutions passed by the Bihar Assembly and the U.P. Assembly. Undoubtedly, the Bihar Assembly passed a resolution in 1957 to the effect that the price of sugarcane should be raised from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-12-0. The State Government gave considerable thought to it. They realised there were certain difficulties. They recommended to us that we should consult other State Governments and then see whether the price should be raised. In the beginning of the year, i.e., in March, we consulted the State Governments, practically all the sugarcane growing State Governments including the U.P. They recommended that Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-5-0 was a fair price. Not that we have acted arbitrarily; not that we have not cared for the recommendations of the State Governments. It was after the fullest consultation with all the sugar producing States that we fixed the price of Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-5-0. In fact, the U.P. Government has, for a long time, been feeling anxious that as a result of the remunerative price of sugarcane, the area under sugarcane has been increasing rapidly whereas the area under foodgrains has been going down. There has been a diversion of area from foodgrains to sugarcane. I have got the figures. I can give them, but I do not want to tire out the House by quoting too many figures. This tendency is more marked in the western districts of U.P. where the sugarcane area in the four principal sugar-cane districts during the last 4 years has gone up by 58 to 59 per cent. Afterwards, in the month of July, the U.P. Assembly passed a resolution. The U.P. Government wanted to have a dispassionate examination of this resolution. They refer-

red this resolution to the Joint Sugarcane Board of U.P. and Bihar. The hon. Member, Shri Braj Raj Singh said that the Joint Board has recommended that the price of sugarcane should be raised for the current season. I want to inform you that that is not a fact. They considered the whole question. The Joint Sugarcane Board came to the conclusion that it would be inconvenient for the Government of India to alter the prices now. They have said that a certain statutory board may be set up for the future. That matter is not under discussion. It will come up for the consideration of the Government and whatever policy is decided, that would be announced in the House. So far as this particular season is concerned, they felt that it may not be possible to do it. The U.P. Government have supported their recommendation. Therefore, we have consulted not only the Bihar Government who made certain recommendations, but also the U.P. Government. I do not want to go into the details. I can assure the House that there has been complete harmony, complete accord between the viewpoint of the Central Government and of the State Governments. I can't say there never will be any differences. Ultimately when any Government has to take a decision, it has to take the decision on its own responsibility.

I submit that it is not in the interests of the cane grower that the price of sugarcane should be raised. Because, if the price of sugarcane is raised, its production will go up. The capacity of the factories to crush sugarcane is limited. This means that more sugarcane will be left for the manufacture of gur and khandsari, and when there is a glut of sugarcane for the manufacture of gur and khandsari, the price of sugarcane may further go down. We have to keep a balanced economy. It is no use boosting up one kind of production at the expense of others. I submit that there is no case for increase of the price of sugarcane supplied to the mills. Government have fully considered this matter and

[Shri A. P. Jain]

we feel that there is no case for raising the price of sugarcane.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the average yield per acre of sugarcane, in Northern India, in terms of tons?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** About 15 to 16 tons.

**Mr. Speaker:** It comes to 450 or 430 maunds.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Three hundred; 12.73 tons in 1957-58.

**Shri Palaniyandy (Permbalur):** In the south it comes to 40 tons.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes; 40 tons.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** That is true.

**Mr. Speaker:** We can take it as least as 15 to 16 tons. Then it comes to 450 maunds or so at the rate of 27 maunds per ton. That means about Rs. 600 per acre.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Many things have been said by hon. Member Shri Braj Raj Singh. He said that the sugar factories are making profit, that certain things are not taken into account, i.e., molasses, press mud and bagasse. When we fixed the price of Rs. 36 as the ex-factory price of sugar, the mills felt that we had fixed too low a price. We were quite clear in our mind that the price fixed was a fair and just one, but in order to give satisfaction both to the cane grower and also the millers that one is not allowed to make undue profit at the expense of the other, this question of the price of sugar on the basis of the prices of Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-5-0 for sugarcane has now been referred to the Tariff Commission. Its report is awaited. If anything has been overlooked, if any cost has been miscalculated, surely all these things will be corrected there. I am sure that when the report of the Commission is received, all these matters will be settled. I do not want to go into details.

I want to add one thing more before I finish. There is some misunderstanding in the minds of some hon. Members about the nature of the price we are fixing. It must be clearly remembered that we are fixing minimum prices. The minimum prices are Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-5-0. Besides the canegrower used to get a bonus on a voluntary basis. If the factory made more profit, if it worked for a larger number of days, if its recovery was higher, the canegrowers were entitled to bonus. That was not illusory or something existed on paper alone. During the last few years, the following amounts have been paid by way of bonus to the sugarcane growers:

|         |       |                                |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1952-53 | . Rs. | 1,00,53,000                    |
| 1953-54 | . Rs. | 1,13,04,000                    |
| 1954-55 | . Rs. | 71,07,000                      |
| 1955-56 | . Rs. | 62,41,000                      |
| 1956-57 | . Rs. | 85,00,000 (provisional figure) |

This year we have made the bonus as a part of the statutory price, i.e., the price today is Rs. 1-7-0 plus bonus as calculated according to the formula. That formula has also been liberalised in favour of the canegrower. The cost figures in the formula are before the Tariff Commission for examination. Thus, so far as the profits of the mill industry are concerned, my own idea is that sugar is perhaps the most regulated industry in the whole of the country. The price of the raw material is regulated, the wages of labour are governed by certain labour laws, the cost of manufacture is not very flexible, then a certain profit is allowed, and on the basis of all these things the ex-factory price of sugar is worked, which again is controlled. Nonetheless, people are at liberty to hold their own opinion. They can express their opinion before the Tariff Commission. I think that taking the national interests into consideration, that is not only of the canegrower who is supplying sugarcane to the



sugar mills but of all the canegrowers, of all the farmers, of the consumers, of the national finances inasmuch as we have to earn foreign exchange, the present price for cane fixed for the supplies to the factory is not only fair, but it weighs somewhat in favour of the sugarcane growers supplying sugarcane to the mills. I feel that the present prices are fair and just, and if anything, they are favourable to the cane-growers.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What has happened to the Gopalakrishna Committee's report? Where is the report?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Action has been taken on the Gopalakrishna Committee's report

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** But where is the report? We have not read it.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I am prepared to supply a copy of the report, if the hon. Member wants. He may write to me.

**An Hon. Member:** It may be laid on the Table

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, which of these motions shall I put to vote first?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** I want to reply. There is still some time left.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. This is a motion for consideration

श्री बजराम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर जो चर्चा हुई और उसमें जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने कहा उससे मुझे बहुत अधिक निराशा हुई है। ऐसा लगता है कि जो आंकड़े सरकार की तरफ से प्रकाशित किये जाने हैं उनका खुद वह उपयोग नहीं करना चाहती।

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यदि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाते हैं तो गन्ने का उत्पादन क्षेत्र बढ़ जायेगा ऐसा हमें खतरा है। लेकिन जो हमारे सामने आंकड़े हैं

वे तो दूसरी बात साबित करते हैं। सन् १९४७ में गन्ने की कीमत दो रुपये मन थी, तो उस समय हिन्दुस्तान में गन्ना ४० लाख ४७ हजार एकड़ जमीन में उगाया गया। अब इस कीमत के अनुसार सन् १९४८-४९ में यह क्षेत्र बढ़ना चाहिए था लेकिन हुआ क्या, सन् १९४८-४९ में वह क्षेत्र ३७,५२,००० एकड़ ही रह गया यद्यपि उस साल गन्ने की कीमत एक पया दस घाने मन थी। इसके मुताबिक भी गन्ने का क्षेत्र बढ़ना चाहिए था लेकिन १९४९-५० में वह ३६, ३४,००० एकड़ ही रहा। तो यह बात कहना कि यदि हम गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो उसका क्षेत्र बढ़ता है, निराधार है। यह आंकड़ों से साबित नहीं होती। आप काल्पनिक बात कह सकते हैं।

खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने बिक्रि किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले तीन चार साल में गन्ने का क्षेत्र ५० से ६० प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया है। लेकिन खाद्य का मसला तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का है। अगर दक्षिण में कहीं गन्ने का क्षेत्र कम हो जाता है और उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं बढ़ जाता है तो हमें तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर देखना पड़ेगा। यदि हम ऐसा करें तो यह साबित होता है कि जहां सन् १९४६-४७ में गन्ने का क्षेत्र ५०,१६,००० एकड़ था वहां सन् १९४७-४८ में घटकर ४७,८४,००० एकड़ रह गया। तो यह साबित नहीं होता कि गन्ने का क्षेत्र बढ़ रहा है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जो यह कहा जाता है कि यदि गन्ने के दाम बढ़ाये गये तो किसान कृषि काप की तरफ जायेगा यह बात बिल्कुल निराधार है। असल में गन्ने के उत्पादन में और भी बहुत सी चीजें शामिल हैं। उसमें सिंचाई का भी सवाल है। इसके अलावा किसान को अपने लिए गल्ला पैदा करना होता है, अपने पशुओं के लिए चारा पैदा करना होता है। सब कहीं जाकर वह गन्ना पैदा कर सकता है।

## [श्री बजरंग सिंह]

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह भ्राज भ्रातः विनोबा जी के साथ पदयात्रा कर रहे थे। बड़ी खुशी की बात है। विनोबा जी कहते हैं कि भ्राज गन्ने और गन्ने की लड़ाई हो रही है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है क्योंकि किसान ही दोनों चीजें पैदा करता है। अगर ऐसी स्थिति आ भी जाये कि गन्ने की पैदावार ज्यादा होने लगे तो चीनी की पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी और चीनी पैदा करने का खर्चा कम होगा और उस सूरत में हम पचास हजार टन के बजाय बहुत ज्यादा चीनी बाहर भेज सकेंगे और इस तरह फारिन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर सकेंगे। यहां फारिन एक्सचेंज का सवाल बार बार आता है। पचास हजार टन चीनी से तो हमने केवल षड् करोड़ फारिन एक्सचेंज ही पैदा किया है। पिछले दिनों जब हमारे देश में चीनी की कमी हो गयी तो हमने देखा कि हमको सत्तर करोड़ कीमती फारिन एक्सचेंज चीनी बाहर से मंगाने पर खर्च करना पड़ा। और भ्राज जो स्थिति हो रही है अगर उसे सुधारने की ओर सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो उसका यह नतीजा होने वाला है कि पिछली बार से इस बार ७५ हजार टन चीनी कम पैदा होगी और हो सकता है कि भ्रागे और भी कम हो जाये। हमने लक्ष्य यह बनाया है कि दूसरी योजना के समाप्त होने तक हम अपने देश में २५ लाख टन चीनी पैदा करने लगे। तो पैदावार बढ़ने के बजाय घटेगी। इस का नतीजा क्या होगा? मुल्क की जो हालत है, उस में चीनी का खर्चा बढ़ रहा है। जब खर्चा बढ़ेगा तो फिर संकट पैदा हो सकता है और अगर संकट पैदा होगा, तो हो सकता है कि हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़े और जिस कीमती फ्रेन एक्सचेंज की बार बार बात की जाती है और उस को बचाने और अधिक पैदा करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया जाता है वह खर्च करना पड़े। इस लिए मैं कह रहा था कि इस विषय पर बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। साधु मंत्री ने

कह दिया कि १९५३-५४ में ३४,९८,००० एकाड़ पैदावार की ओर अब वह उस से बढ़ गई है। सब प्रांकों में से इस तरह एक को चुन लें ठीक नहीं है। हो सकता है कि उस भ्रवधि में प्रकाल की स्थिति रही हो या सिंचाई की सुविधा न उपलब्ध रही हो या पानी न बरसा हो। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान खास तौर से गन्ने की तरफ जाना चाहता है, तो इस का कारण यह है कि गन्ने की फसल पर न तो सूबे का इतना असर पड़ता है और न अधिक वर्षा का। गन्ना अधिक वर्षा बढ़ाकर कर सकता है, जब कि दूसरी फसलें, जैसे ज्वार और बाजरा जगैरह बर्बाद हो सकती हैं। यह विचार कर के कि बाढ़ भी आयेगी, तो भी गन्ना बना रहेगा, किसान गन्ना बोना चाहता है। उस के सामने यह बात नहीं होती है कि गन्ने का भाव कितना होता है। हम ने देखा है कि जब गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा भी होती है, तो भी भ्रगले साल उस ने कम गन्ना बोना शुरू कर दिया। मेरे पास इस आशय के भी प्रांकड़े हैं कि गन्ने की कीमत कम दी गई, लेकिन फिर भी गन्ने का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ गया। ऐसा कोई सवाल नहीं है कि गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ने से गन्ने का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ जाता हो।

यह कहा गया है कि किसान की दूसरी पैदावार में 'रिटी—संतुलन—कायम हो। मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन याद रहे कि किसान की अपनी ही पैदावार का प्रापस में संतुलन कायम करने का ही सवाल नहीं है। किसान की पैदावार और क्रेन्टरी-मोनर की पैदावार में संतुलन कायम करने की जरूरत है। जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करते, तब तक इस दिशा में कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। इस समय हमारी नीति गलत है। इस वकत किसान की पैदावार और क्रेन्टरी की पैदावार में संतुलन नहीं पैदा किया जा रहा है। वह



उसी का मतीबा है कि जूट, चान और कपास की कीमतें कम हो गई हैं। अगर यह संतुलन कायम कर दिया जाये, तो अच्छा होगा।

खाद्य मंत्री की तरफ से कहा गया कि किसान खंडसारी के लिए जो गन्ना देते हैं, उन को उस का एक रुपया या एक पया एक भाना ही मिलता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो किसान की मजबूरी से क्रायदा उठाने की बात है। यह तो सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि आप उन से भी ठीक दाम दिलायें। चीनी पर १३-३-० रुपये का जो टैक्स लगता है, गृह उद्योग होने के कारण खंडसारी पर उस को माफ़ किया हुआ है, लेकिन टैक्स माफ़ करने के बाद सरकार खंडसारी उद्योग पर भी १-५-० और १-७-० गन्ने का भाव लागू क्यों नहीं करती है? ऐसा करना सरकार का काम है, जो कि वह नहीं कर रही है। खंडसारी के जो छोटे छोटे मिल-मालिक हैं, वे १-१-० पर भी खरीद रहे हैं? उन को भी १-५-० पर खरीदना चाहिए। जितनी कीमत इस वक्त गन्ने की जा रही है, उस को खंडसारी उद्योग पर भी लागू करना चाहिए। सरकार की ओर से उन को कहा जाना चाहिए कि आप को सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं, आप पर एक्साइज नहीं लगता है, टैक्स नहीं लगते हैं, इस लिए आप को भी १-५-० रुपया देना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक गुड़ का सवाल है, आज स्थिति यह है कि सत्तर फीसदी किसान कोई दूसरा काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, इस लिए उन्हें खेती का काम ही करना पड़ेगा, चाहे उसमें उन्हें क्रायदा हो या नुक़सान हो। स लिए स खली में कोई बचन नहीं है कि चूकि गुड़ बनाने में किसान को गन्ने की कम कीमत मिलती है, इस लिए मिल-मालिकों की ओर से उस को जो कीमत मिल रही है, वह भी ठीक है।

वह सवाल सरकार ने टैरिफ़ कमीशन के सुपुर्दे किया हुआ है। इस बात की जांच कराई जानी चाहिए कि किसान का गन्ना पैदा करने का व्यय क्या है। १९५० में टैरिफ़ कमीशन ने गन्ने के उत्पादन-व्यय की जांच-पड़ताल करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट कर दी थी, क्योंकि उन के पास वक्त कम था और वह धाकड़ें कटते नहीं कर पाए। इस लिए अब टैरिफ़ कमीशन से गन्ने की पैदावार पर होने वाले व्यय की जांच-पड़ताल कराई जानी चाहिए और उसी के मुताबिक उस के भाव निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए। चीनी का उत्पादन-व्यय तो हमें मालूम है। मुझे धक्कड़ों के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रैस-मड, बगास और शीरे के बारे में मैंने जो सवाल उठाए थे, खाद्य मंत्री के पास उन का कोई जवाब नहीं है। वह कहते हैं कि टैरिफ़ कमीशन उन को देख लेगा। वह तो देख लेगा, लेकिन अब तक जो करोड़ों रुपए लगे गए हैं, उन का क्या होगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी के उद्योग में जितना कैपिटल लगा हुआ है, उस से ज्यादा रुपया चीनी के मिल-मालिक प्रैस-मड, बगास और शीरे में पैदा कर रहे हैं। बात यह है कि आप कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक गन्ने की कीमत में पांच भाने बढ़ाने का सवाल है, वह तो आप वर्तमान स्थिति में ही बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस से उद्योग पर संकट भाने या टैक्स बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है। अगर फिर भी आप कीमत नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो दुरु ी बात है।

18 hrs.

जहाँ तक पंच-वर्षीय योजना और पैदावार बढ़ाने का सवाल है, जिस का जिक्र इस सम्बन्ध में किया जाता है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस में हम आप के साथ हैं। हम पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, हम प्रगतिशील संशोधित पंच-वर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप की नीति सत है और वह नीति पंच-वर्षीय योजना को असफल कर सकती है और

[श्री बजरंग सिंह]

वे असफलतायें दिखाई दे रही हैं। आज सेती की पैदावार के दाम घट रहे हैं और कारखाने की पैदावार के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी भी वक्त है कि आप कोई बिंदु मत कीजिए और यह मत सोचिए कि चूंकि किसानों ने फ़ैक्टरी में गन्ना देना बन्द कर दिया है, इस लिए यह आप की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है। अगर यह तिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं है, तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उरा सब सदस्यों को बोट देने की आज्ञा दी कीजिए, जिस तरह कि उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में कुं मंत्री ने कहा कि हर एक सदस्य को आज्ञा दी है कि वह जिस तरह बोट देना चाहे, उस तरह बोट दे। आप भी वैसे ही कीजिए। मैं देखता हूं कि जिन दस सदस्यों ने एक सबस्टीच्यूट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है, उन के दर्शन नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह बात तो है नहीं कि हमारे, सदस्य सापरवाह हैं वे सतर्क हैं लेकिन फिर भी उन के दर्शन नहीं हो रहे हैं क्या बात हो गई है? अब वक्त है कि आप इस प्रश्न में जांच-पड़ताल करा के क्लोरन इस पर निर्णय कीजिए, बर्ना जिस आयोजन को आप सफल करना चाहते हैं, उस का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा असफल हो जायगा।

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendment to the vote.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House, having considered the question regarding fixation of a higher price of sugarcane, as recommended by the U.P. and Bihar State Legislative Assemblies, takes note of the situation arising out of the strike by cane-growers and the closure of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh as a result of Government's failure to increase the cane-rates, and directs that the price of sugarcane be raised to Rs. 1.70 nP per maund as recommended by the Joint Sugarcane Board for U.P. and Bihar."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes—21;  
Noes—130.

The motion was negatived.

18-06 hrs.

#### CLOSURE OF KULTI FURNACES\*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the closing down of two blast furnaces in one of the biggest steel manufacturing concerns in India in the private sector—that is, Kulti Blast Furnace No. 4 and Kulti Blast Furnace No. 5 of the Indian Iron and Steel Company. On the 5th of October, 1958, Blast Furnace No. 4 was closed down and the production of pig iron to the tune of 10,000 tons was reduced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, I find that there is a conference going on on that side of the House.

Mr. Speaker: They are only going away.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They are not going. Sir; they are standing there.

Mr. Speaker: All right, the hon. Member may kindly resume her seat. Let all those who are not interested in the subject go away.

The hon. Member may continue now

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, it is indicative of the lack of interest that this House takes regarding the question of steel and industrialisation that Government have allowed this company to close these blast furnaces Nos. 4 and 5, throwing out of employment in the first instance 710 workers and later on round about 600 workers. Production of almost 20,000 tons of pig iron was also stopped.

Now, the arguments which are put forward are fantastic on the face of it. We are told that we do not need any more pig iron and we are surplus in pig iron. Yet, we are still importing 4 lakh tons of steel. Therefore, Sir, it is an absolutely amazing

\*Half-an-Hour Discussion.



argument that when we are having running blast furnaces we are allowing them to be closed down on the plea that when the public sector steel plants come into production and the small expansion of Burnpur and Tata Iron and Steel Company takes place we will be surplus in pig iron. If we could have had more pig iron, it would mean more steel, and if more steel is produced we would have less foreign exchange difficulties.

As a matter of fact, only the other day in answer to a question the hon. Minister stated that in 1958 alone we paid to Japan, U.K., U.S.A. and West Germany round about Rs. 20 crores for importing steel. The figures that have been given to us for import of pig iron are not correct. I am told by my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao that even Railways have imported so many lakh tons of pig iron, whereas the total figures that have been given to us by the Minister the other day in answer to a question are much lower. Possibly, Sir, they did not take this into consideration at all. If we were to calculate the total amount after taking into account the quantity imported by the Railways, we would find how much more we are losing by allowing these furnaces to be closed down. Extraneous arguments have been put forward on behalf of the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Actually, they have been bringing forward the question of surplus all along, and all along this company has been trying to preach—

**Shri Nardeo Snatak** (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, there is no quorum.

**Mr. Speaker:** The bell is being rung. Meanwhile, the hon. Member may go on.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** All along this company has been preaching the need for keeping down production and that has been done with the aim of getting a bigger margin of profits. The company has expressed

itself in widespread propaganda saying that we shall be having too much steel in a few more years. Thus, from the very beginning, before even our public sector plants have gone into production, the furnaces in Kulti have been closed down.

Actually, what has happened as a result of this closure? If we take this question of the Kulti furnaces, what was the type of pig iron which was being produced there? It was actually special foundry pig iron which was being produced there. In Kulti, one of the most important departments is the spun pipe department, apart from the general casting and light casting and vertical pipe foundry. For all these, we need a special type of pig iron and not the basic pig iron which is produced in the blast furnace at Burnpur. Further, for these various grades of items, we need pig iron with a high phosphorous content. For example, we need pig iron with a low manganese content for these foundries. Then we have the off-grade iron. We need all these for the various types of forgings and castings that are carried on. What has happened since the closings down of the blast furnace? What has happened is, the Kulti shops which were supposed to be fed by Burnpur have not been fed by Burnpur. They have been fed by No. 5 blast furnace, whose average production is about 5,000 tons. The rest of the production is met by the stock built up in the past.

We have heard that there has been an accident, but, in any case, they were bent upon closing down blast furnace No. 5, and as a result of that, there is again going to be a very big reduction in the amount of foundry pig iron which will be available for Kulti.

A little while ago, I have been reading the statement made by Sir Biren Mukerjee before his shareholders. In that statement he has said that the Burnpur extension works will be producing 12,000 tons of pig iron which would produce in turn 1,000 tons of steel. I am quoting him:

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

"... the bringing into operation of the first blast furnace will mean a saving in foreign exchange to the country of more than Rs. 2 crores per month".

He added that if the second blast furnace in Burnpur comes into operation, the advantage will be doubled. If that is so, I see no reason why we should cut down what is being produced in Burnpur. The castings, etc., should be given over for Kulti which would be supplying itself for its own use but also supply for other forgings and foundries.

As a matter of fact, certain experts tell us that in order to produce foundry pig iron, the burdens and charges will have to be changed from time to time, leading to an overall lower figure of the total production. Thus, the country's crying need for steel is going to be reduced and it is fantastic how Government could allow the closing down of this blast furnace at the moment.

As a matter of fact, the total calculation was that at a time when our steel plants in the public sector come into operation as well as the extension works in Burnpur and TISCO had gone into production, that would be the time as to whether we should think of closing down these old processes of manufacturing pig iron in Kulti. In fact, the Government at one stage realised this mistake and they wanted that the company should continue this blast furnace for another three or four years. But later, in spite of the delay in the Government's steel plants going into production, the Government were almost bamboozled by the company's demands which the company was putting forward for a long time, and at that time they had also the support of the World Bank's opinion. They wanted a closure. It was a well-prepared move. The World Bank, who have been advising us to concentrate on agriculture and consolidate and go slow in industrialisation

projects, also gave its seal of authority on the ground that the furnaces were old and obsolete and it would be uneconomic. But how could the Government of India agree to this argument, when we have been crying about shortage of steel and shortage of foreign exchange? This is something very surprising.

The argument brought forward by the directors and the management of IISCO is that these are very old and obsolete furnaces. But let us see China's example. With an underdeveloped economy, it clutches at every farm, whether old or obsolete, in order to have a leap forward. So, we must also have our old obsolete furnaces and produce steel to make up the lag behind highly advanced countries with their big integrated steel plants.

When the Government of India actually asked the IISCO to continue the old blast furnaces for three to four years, this is what Biren Mukerjee said:

"... with the concurrence both of Government and the World Bank that such expenditure would not now be warranted having regard to the surplus pig iron that would be available from the new Blast Furnaces at Burnpur and from the other new or expanded plants and to the inevitable higher cost of production at Kulti owing to operational difficulties."

They go on to say:

"Government have recently requested that the company should examine the possibility of the Kulti Blast Furnaces being maintained in production for a period of about four years. This position would be capable of achievement only by the incurring of considerable expenditure on the plant and our Consulting Engineers are now examining the matter. In



the meantime, it has been indicated to Government that the company would expect all such emergent expenditure to be met by Government and the retention price of iron to be adjusted in relation to the actual cost of production."

In answer to that, I am sure Government have many many arguments to put forward, because the retention price has been increased from time to time. From Rs 393 per ton, it rose to Rs 405 and every element in cost has been taken into consideration—cost of renewal, cost of repairs, cost of depreciation, cost value of the increase in labour, overhead charges etc. Every conceivable thing has been taken into consideration. Again in 1958, to cover the higher cost of coal, we have given them an increase of Rs 46. In spite of this, Biren Mukerjee had said that they have decided to close down the Kulti furnace because the retention price was reduced by Rs 6-8-0 in 1956. But they have not taken into consideration the fact that since 1956, the components that make steel and pig iron—manganese, iron ore, etc.—have registered a fall in price and so the margin of profit is more.

There is also the fact that we have given to IISCO Rs 10 crores of interest-free loan. He himself admits in his speech to the shareholders that the depreciation was written off to such an extent that the reserves available were over-capitalised. Finally, as a result of the decision which they arrived at with the concurrence of the Government to close down the Kulti furnace, Rs 35 lakhs which had been kept for the rehabilitation of the Kulti furnace are now being transferred to the general development fund.

There is one other thing, namely, declaration of surplus labour. Ever since the public sector steel plants have been coming up, one cry has been heard from the private sector that they are afraid that the public

sector steel plants with highly mechanised units will be able to compete with the private plants so far as the cost of steel is concerned. That is why they have been saying again and again that they have many men working and so, the question of surplus labour will have to be taken into consideration. In spite of the consideration shown by the Tariff Commission, viz. if any tribunal gives anything more to labour, then the retention price can be increased they have been laying the ground so that the labour can be declared surplus. We have seen that in October, 750 workers—610 plus 140—were declared surplus. They were, of course going to take only 200. As a matter of fact, Shri Biren Mukerjee in his speech stated that when the blast furnaces are closed down they shall be offering to the public sector the steel workers who have been declared surplus. What has been the fate of these people? 200 people were initially offered work when blast furnace No 4 was closed down. We sought the help of the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He got in touch with the Labour Minister of the Union Government and after that he told our union, the United Workers' Union, well I had a discussion now 140 workers are going to be absorbed by the Government steel plants and 610 are going to Kulti and Burnpur. Where they will be taken, how and by whom, nobody knows. Regarding the 140 taken by the Government steel plants even today we do not know who they are, what were the posts held by them and on what principle they were taken. Still that question has not yet been settled. We are told that it has been decided by the recognized union. Well good a recognized union has been able to do something, we are glad. After all steel industry is an industry in which the employers refuse to negotiate except with those who are supposed to be from the recognized unions. In any case we are glad that through their efforts and our efforts we are able to take some sort of written assurance from the Chief Minister. I do not

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

know what our Minister here will say about the 750 workers who were rendered surplus.

Now, day before yesterday I got a telegram saying that there has been an explosion. I do not know what type of explosion it is. I hope the hon. Minister will tell us.

The real desire of the management to close down blast furnace No. 5 has actually come into being and 600 to 700 workers have been rendered surplus. What is going to happen to them? Workers in the steel industry are well-qualified valuable workers whom we need very much. If this is the fate of such workers, what security of life can we expect for the other people? That is why I say that this company, which has been notorious in wanting to keep down its production, is trying to put all blame on workers. When the production goes down it is the workers who are held responsible. I say that the aim of this Company itself is to keep down production in order to keep up the profit. They are afraid of expansion of the public sector. So they constantly scare the people by raising the question of labour trouble or raising costs. They have been trying in every way to hamper production. Their main aim is to increase the margin of profit, and that is why they accuse the labour as being responsible for keeping down production.

It is fantastic that Government of India have allowed the closure of these running blast furnaces when we are so much short of steel, when we are still importing such amount of pig iron. Therefore, I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister regarding this question. Why have we allowed these running blast furnaces to be closed down on the plea that they are obsolete, on the plea that they are expensive, until such time as the public sector steel plants come into production when we can evaluate the position? Instead of doing that, now we have thrown out

so many valuable workers on the streets, making many more others face the threat of retrenchment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want to ask one question. It is said that the closing down is as a result of surplus of pig iron. When was it found that we have a surplus of pig iron? Because, we find in our country still an insatiable demand for pig iron. Only recently some engineering industries in Calcutta had to be closed down for want of pig iron. We want spun pipes for our many cities. Urban water supply as well as drainage schemes are being held up for want of spun pipes. Finally, when we have paid this company so much of money by way of development loans and otherwise also by increased retention price, how is it that these people are allowed to close down the blast furnaces?

Shri Nagi Reddy: We were told that the Government wanted pig iron to run the steel plants for another 3 or 4 years. When did Government get the opinion of the World Bank that this pig iron blast furnace should be closed down? Why was Government influenced by the opinion of an outsider who practically had no knowledge of the necessities of our country's needs of pig iron and steel?

Shrimati Ha' Palchoudhuri: I only want a clarification. It is understood that furnaces are closed because there has been an explosion and one would not want such a furnace to continue, i.e., if there are explosions. But I want to know what is going to be the fate of these 600 people, i.e., the latter lot, who have been declared surplus. For the first lot there was some sort of an agreement. I hope that the second lot will also be provided somewhere. 1,200 or approximately so many people are out of employment.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Melkote.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): If there



will be so many questions, no time or an answer will be left

*Mr. Speaker:* It does not matter if we will have ample time. We can wait for ten to twelve minutes more

*Dr. Melkote (Raichur):* From a broad national point of view, Government have consistently been saying that it is their policy to develop the economy to sustain the security of workers everywhere. In doing so it has been trying to re-open a number of textile mills which had closed down. In a case of this type where the workers had gained experience over such length of time, would it not be a mockery of this policy if workers are retrenched and no alternative work is allotted to them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why this change has taken place.

*Sardar Swaran Singh:* Sir, I hope this is known that the Kulti blast furnaces, Kulti coke ovens and the iron and steel works at Burnpur are owned by the same company. We are also aware and information has been supplied from time to time to this hon. House that under the expansion programme of the Indian Iron and Steel Works, the provision for the addition of two blast furnaces at Burnpur and the closing down of these was also a part of that arrangement. I am not at the moment trying to assess the arguments that have been advanced, but I want to give a factual picture. Under the expansion programme it was more or less a known fact—a fact which had been brought to the notice of the House and was known—that under the expansion programme two new blast furnaces, whose capacity is much bigger than these two which were in Kulti, were to be installed at Burnpur and these two at Kulti were to be closed. It is not that their closure was necessitated by the addition of the other two. It will be wrong to say that because they were adding two, therefore they were closing these two at Kulti. The real fact of the matter is that these ones at Kulti were really obsolete and really

old—they were installed 40-50 years ago—and according to the advice which the Indian Iron and Steel Co. had obtained they could not live for long and could not produce pig iron at any rate at economic rates unless a good deal of renovation was undertaken. That meant more expenditure. That is the background factually.

Of the two blast furnaces, one was actually closed in October. This blast furnace which was closed in October was called the fourth blast furnace. In the agreement that the company entered into with the workers' union on 4th October it was indicated that the No. 5 furnace, i.e., the second of the two old furnaces at Kulti, was to be closed by the end of the current year and that the surplus labour will be dealt with under a separate agreement. I am mentioning this only to indicate that the ultimate fact that it was likely to be closed by the end of December was known to both the workers as well as to everyone and this was actually mentioned in the agreement which had been entered into between the representatives of the workers at the time of the closure of the fourth blast furnace in October.

So far as the immediate closure is concerned, I tried to contact the management and this is what they have written with regard to the closure of the present blast furnace. In a letter dated 17th December, this is what the managing director has written to the Ministry:

"I am extremely sorry to write and let you know that we lost the No. 5 blast furnace at Kulti due to a disaster at about midnight on the 15th December.

McCracken's note—McCracken is the general manager who is running these steel works—which I enclose also shows that every effort was made to get her back until the afternoon of the 16th when it was found that it was hopeless. He ordered the shutting down.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

Incidentally, just about this time the teleprinter and the telephone connections between Asansol and Calcutta were cut off and up till now which is 4 P.M. today the P and T Department have not been able to put it right. They say a portion of some of the cables connecting Calcutta with the north has been stolen by some one."

Shri Nagi Reddy Was it sabotage?

Sardar Swaran Singh I do not say, nor does he say

Shri Nagi Reddy How were they cut off?

Sardar Swaran Singh That is a separate thing. The Posts and Telegraphs people will answer. That is not necessary for this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao Both the closure and the cutting off of cables have synchronised. There is some suspicion.

Sardar Swaran Singh I do not know who should take credit for that. I do not take credit.

"The furnace was to have been closed down at the end of this month in any case. But the fact that we lost her due firstly to a power failure of the DVC and secondly by negligence of the pump house operators is a very serious problem which the Iron and Steel Industry has to face."

I think the House would also be interested to know very briefly the note which was sent to the management by the general manager of the works. This is briefly Mr McCracken's note.

'At 12.15 on the morning of 18th December the tap hole of No. 5 blast furnace was being stopped up following casting when the blast furnace foreman, Bodi

Mondal, observed that a mixture of mud and water was slowly trickling from the open discharge ends of the water cooling system indicating a failure of the cooling water supply.

As a result of the failure of the water circulating system, the copper cooling members were damaged and floods of water entered the furnace. Such a disaster to a furnace is serious at any time but with a furnace in the condition No. 5 was in it is fatal.

On investigating the cause of the water failure it has been established that between 11.22 and 11.25 on the night of Monday, the 15th of December, three low voltage fluctuations occurred on the DVC supply due to a fault on the DVC distribution system. As there was no other voltage disturbance thereafter it is clear that it was within these times that the water circulating pump motor failed.

On interrogation, the pump house personnel on duty at the time made a statement to the effect that the pump failed at about midnight. There is thus a time factor of 35 minutes unaccounted for in which no one seems to have been aware that anything untoward had occurred and it was during this time the emergency water storage amounting to approximately 20 minutes had become exhausted. Hence the severe damage."

Therefore, so far as the immediate cause of the closure of the blast furnace is concerned it is on account of according to the management, the circumstances which I have just read out for the information of the House. It is no doubt correct that even if this unfortunate accident had not happened, the blast furnace was scheduled to be closed by the end of this month. It may not be correct to say that this closure is due mainly to this that there



is going to be surplus production of pig iron. But certainly it is a fact that the cost of production here was much higher. If the renovations had been undertaken, then the cost would work out to be much higher. It is true at a time when there may be shortages, perhaps we may be content with additional production even if the cost is higher, but if the requirements of the country are already catered for then it will not be wise, it will not be in the over-all national interests to maintain a production unit if the costs are uneconomic. This matter was gone into.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** We are importing so much.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** So far as imports are concerned, they relate to an earlier period. It is true there was shortage some time ago, but we cannot ignore the fact that two blast furnaces whose production is much higher have started producing pig iron, and I have already stated on the floor of the House that at the present moment there is no shortage of pig iron. Actually we are inviting tenders for export of pig iron. Therefore, so far as the over-all availability of pig iron in the country is concerned, there is no shortage, and therefore on that account we cannot continue to maintain a unit which is uneconomic, which is obsolete, and we cannot support it by a price support policy when the country is not faced with shortages.

So far as the question of labour is concerned I also share the anxiety of the hon. Members belonging to various parties that they should do something with regard to the labour that is employed there. I have already indicated that so far as the closure of the first blast furnace was concerned, there was an agreement entered into between the management and labour, and the agreement was also implemented.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** No, no.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** At any rate, I have contacted my colleague the Labour Minister and he has not received any report about the non-implementation of the agreement which was entered into.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** They are still there without jobs. One-hundred and forty have not been taken into the Government steel plants. Out of 160 only a few have been taken.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** So far as these 140 being taken into the Government steel plant is concerned, that could not be agreed upon without the steel plant being in the agreement, and we were never in that agreement. It is true that we do require workers for the steel plants and we will be glad, Hindustan Steel would be glad, to employ them, but to say that there was any agreement there between Hindustan Steel and the workers' union or between any persons which would be binding on the Hindustan Steel is not correct, and the sooner I dispel that feeling the better. I think Hindustan Steel cannot and should not undertake the responsibility of absorbing labour. Their test should be the suitability of labour. It is no doubt correct that in Hindustan Steel we do require workers, technical workers, and I am sure that the Kulti workers are technically qualified people therefore they will certainly be considered other things being satisfied for absorption there, but Hindustan Steel have never given any undertaking to any workers there that they will necessarily be absorbed. We can take the view that Hindustan Steel do require people, these people are available, and they are qualified, therefore there is every chance and every possibility of their being absorbed there, but to say that Hindustan Steel have given any undertaking to that effect, I think, will be a wrong statement and it is my duty to dispel that.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Do we take it that the letter to the Chief Minister does not stand any more?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I will request the hon. Member to be a little patient so that she knows what Government's case on that point is.

So far as the closure of the present blast furnace is concerned, in terms of the agreement which had been entered into between the management and the workers in October, 1958 it is agreed that the parties will enter into a separate agreement. Therefore, I presume that now that this accident has happened unfortunately, the management and labour will sit down and work out the requirements of Burnpur, as to how many of these will be absorbed there; with regard to the others, they will get their full retrenchment benefits and the like, and they will also be considered, if they are found suitable, for absorption in Hindustan Steel. That is the maximum that can realistically be stated, and more than that, I think it will not be fair either to the Hindustan Steels or to the management. That will really be a matter which will be discussed between the workers' representatives and the management.

So far as the present position is concerned, it has arisen out of an accident which has unfortunately taken place, and, therefore, I think we should permit the normal circumstances to prevail in the sense of a further discussion between the management and the labour, so that those workers that are required for their main works might be absorbed there, and with regard to the others, according to the agreement and according to the normal functioning of labour laws, they will certainly be looked after.

Another point was raised that the type of pig iron that is produced in the blast furnace at Burnpur is not suitable for the spun pipe at Kulti. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has taken that information. For, this was a part of the expansion programme. The spun pipe is there, and it was to be fed by the pig iron which is produced at Burnpur.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Until now, the pig iron required for this is not being produced there.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It may not have been brought from there during this interval, because this blast furnace at Kulti though on its last leg, was producing some pig iron. So, it is a fact which is certainly known to the hon. Member, because she appears to be very actively in touch with the workers there . . .

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** She is the president of the union.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** . . . that this blast furnace was due to be closed, and the spun pipe had to be fed by the pig iron which is produced at Burnpur. So, to say that the Burnpur pig iron is not suitable for this will certainly not be correct; we can give, and in fact, she has given a lot of credit to them for their profit motive.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** It is not producing it yet.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** To suggest, therefore, that a private company will not look after their interests, and will put up a spun pipe not knowing about the quality of pig iron that is to be fed into it, is not perhaps consistent with the attitude that the hon. Member has generally adopted with regard to the management.

Therefore, with regard to the overall availability of pig iron, with regard to the labour, and with regard to the immediate cause of the closure, I think the position, as I have explained, is quite clear, and there is nothing further that Government could do in this respect.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** There is just one point that I would like to mention, regarding the labour. Are we to take it, therefore, that at the moment, we have got seven hundred who have been rendered unemployed, to await whatever will be the decision between Mr. Michael John and his union and the company,



and Government are not going to give any guarantee that the new steel plants will take them over, and the 140 which were to be taken over earlier are not covered by any agreement at all? Is that the position that now we have about eight to nine hundred workers without any jobs?

**Shri M. K. Ghosh (Jamshedpur):** Probably, the lady Member means the 140 that were left by the action of the Action Committee.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The hon. Member comes from Jamshedpur, and not knowing anything about Burnpur, he is talking through his hat.

**Shri M. K. Ghosh:** I come from Calcutta, not from Burnpur.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I need not enter into the controversies between the various unions of the workers. That is a matter which they can easily sort out outside.

So far as the existing position is concerned, we sent out a team on behalf of the steel works to recruit suitable operatives out of the workers that might be available from Kulti. They have interviewed quite a few of

them, and it is quite likely that a fairly large number of those persons might find jobs there. But to say that any man who is thrown out, and who is not suitable for the particular type of work that is to be done in the new Steel Plants, should be absorbed, and that the Government steel corporation should undertake the responsibility of absorbing each and every individual is something which, I think, will not be fair to the Hindustan Steels; it will not be fair to mulct the Hindustan Steels with a responsibility of that type.

But as I have already said, work is there and it is expanding and a large number of workers are required. So if they are found suitable, they will certainly be considered.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** They have been working for 15—20 years and now they are thrown on the streets without any security at all.

18.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 19th December 1958.

[Thursday, the 18th December, 1958]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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| 1167.      | Facilities to Indigent Students for Technical Studies                | 5962    |
| 1168.      | Demonstration by Delhi Mazdoor Workers' Union                        | 5963    |
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| 1168-B.    | Requirement of Army Trucks                                           | 5964-65 |
| 1169.      | Aid to Nepal                                                         | 5965-66 |
| 1170.      | Delhi Liquor Licence Case                                            | 5966    |
| 1171.      | University Education                                                 | 5966-67 |
| 1172.      | Free Rations for Tibetan Border Security Force                       | 5967-68 |
| 1173.      | Earthwork Contract in Zone 'C' in Rourkela                           | 5968    |
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| 1175.      | Architectural Study of Temples                                       | 5969    |
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| 1178.      | Oil Drilling in Bathula                                              | 5971-72 |
| 1179.      | Wheat Loan by Canada                                                 | 5972    |
| 1180.      | Civil Engineering Consultants for Rourkela                           | 5972-73 |
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| 2001.         | General Service Charges in Durgapur and Bhilai | 5978-79 |
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| 2017.         | Foreign Exchange for Visits Abroad             | 5986-87 |
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| 2094.         | Incentives to Mine Owners . . . . .                               | 6031-32 |
| 2095.         | Hindi Teachers and Supervisors . . . . .                          | 6032    |
| 2096.         | UNESCO Study of Rourkela Area . . . . .                           | 6032    |
| 2097.         | Civilian Ordnance Officers . . . . .                              | 6033    |
| 2098.         | Swindling cases in Delhi . . . . .                                | 6033    |
| 2099.         | Foreign Exchange . . . . .                                        | 6033-34 |
| 2100.         | Sangeet Bharati . . . . .                                         | 6034    |
| 2101.         | British Council Scholarships . . . . .                            | 6035    |
| 2102.         | Youth Hostels . . . . .                                           | 6035    |
| 2103.         | Realisation of Central Taxes in Jammu and Kashmir State . . . . . | 6035-36 |
| 2104.         | Kamrupi Satriya form of Dance and Music . . . . .                 | 6036    |
| 2105.         | Seizure of Nepali Coins . . . . .                                 | 6036-37 |
| 2106.         | Female Education in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .                    | 6037-38 |
| 2107.         | Gun Licences in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .                        | 6038    |
| 2108.         | Steel Re. rolling Mills in Punjab . . . . .                       | 6038    |
| 2109.         | Integral Neyveli Lignite Project . . . . .                        | 6039    |
| 2110.         | Pension for Widows of Policemen . . . . .                         | 6039    |
| 2111.         | Rikshaw Pullers Industrial Co-operative Society, Delhi . . . . .  | 6039-40 |
| 2112.         | Public Works Department, Manipur . . . . .                        | 6041    |
| 2113.         | Appointment Board for Manipur . . . . .                           | 6041    |
| 2114.         | Manipur Territorial Council . . . . .                             | 6041-42 |
| 2115.         | 'Care' Programme in Orissa . . . . .                              | 6042    |
| 2116.         | Confirmation of Assistants . . . . .                              | 6042    |



**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.**

| U.S.Q.<br>No. | Subject                                                                                | COLUMNS |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 2117.         | Quasi-Permanent Assistants . . . . .                                                   | 6043    |
| 2118.         | Memorial to Tulsidas . . . . .                                                         | 6043    |
| 2119.         | Project Report for Steel Plants . . . . .                                              | 6044    |
| 2120.         | Educational Grants to Madhya Pradesh . . . . .                                         | 6044-45 |
| 2121.         | Copper Deposits in Tonk . . . . .                                                      | 6045    |
| 2122.         | Symposium in Petroleum . . . . .                                                       | 6046-47 |
| 2123.         | Charts for Aiding Learning of Hindi . . . . .                                          | 6047    |
| 2124.         | Honoraria drawn by Government Officials from Cultural Organisations . . . . .          | 6047-48 |
| 2125.         | Agricultural Income Tax Tribunal, Tripura . . . . .                                    | 6048    |
| 2126.         | Acquisition of Land in Tripura . . . . .                                               | 6048-49 |
| 2127.         | Seizure of Contraband Goods in Tripura . . . . .                                       | 6049    |
| 2128.         | Seizure of Gold and Silver in Tripura . . . . .                                        | 6050    |
| 2129.         | Immovable Property returns of Central Government Officers . . . . .                    | 6050-51 |
| 2130.         | Crane for Durgapur Steel Plant . . . . .                                               | 6051    |
| 2131.         | Quarters for Reserve Bank Employees . . . . .                                          | 6052    |
| 2131-A.       | Contracts to M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. and M/s. Kaushal Construction Co. . . . . | 6052-53 |
| 2131-B.       | Illegitimate Children in the Country . . . . .                                         | 6053    |
| 2131-C.       | Ropeway Over Roh-tung Pass . . . . .                                                   | 6054    |
| 2131-D.       | Hindi . . . . .                                                                        | 6054-55 |

**PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE:**

The following papers were laid on the Table

- (1) A copy of each of the following statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each :—

(i) Statement No. 1—Sixth Session, 1958

298(A1) L.S.D.—12.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—contd.**

(ii) Supplementary Statement IV.—Fifth Session, 1958

(iii) Supplementary Statement XIII.—Fourth Session, 1958

(iv) Supplementary Statement XV.—Third Session, 1957

(v) Supplementary Statement XIX.—Second Session, 1957

(2) A copy of each of the following Declarations of Exemption under the proviso to Section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939:

(i) No. 1/34/58-F.I. dated the 4th September, 1958 (1 Declaration)

(ii) No. 1/38/58-F.I. dated the 10th September, 1958 (2 Declarations)

(iii) No. 1/41/58-F.I. dated the 6th November, 1958 (1 Declaration)

(iv) No. 1/42/58 dated the 8th November, 1958 (1 Declaration)

(v) No. 23 26/58-F.I. dated the 15th November, 1958 (3 Declarations)

(vi) No. 23/28/58-F.I. dated the 21st November, 1958 (3 Declarations)

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1138 dated the 6th December, 1958 under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules 1944.

**MINUTES OF COMMITTEE  
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
LAID ON THE  
TABLE**

Minutes of the Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth sittings were laid on the Table.

**MINUTES OF COMMITTEE  
ON PETITIONS LAID ON  
THE TABLE**

Minutes of the Twenty-third sitting were laid on the Table

COLUMNS

6070

6070

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON  
ABSENCE OF MEMBERS  
FROM SITTINGS OF THE  
HOUSE PRESENTED.

6071

Eleventh Report was presented

STATEMENT BY THE  
MINISTER

6071-72

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 2nd April, 1958 to a Supplementary by Shri K. T. K. Tangamani on Starred Question No. 1403 regarding the Life Insurance Corporation

## BILL INTRODUCED

6072

The Arms Bill, 1958

## BILL PASSED

6073-6124

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

## BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

6124-65

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) moved that the cinematograph (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION RE : FIXATION  
OF HIGHER PRICE OF  
SUGARCANE

6165-6224

Shri Braj Raj Singh moved for consideration of fixation of a higher price of sugarcane as recommended by U. P. and Bihar Legislative Assemblies. Three substitute motions thereto were moved of which two were barred and the third was negatived. Shri Braj Raj Singh replied to debate and the discussion was concluded.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

6224-42

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 24th November, 1958 to Starred Question No. 191 regarding the closure of Kulti Furnaces.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaraj Singh) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 19TH  
DECEMBER, 1958.—

Further consideration and passing of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.